

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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TWO NOTABLE WORLD FIGURES—PRESIDENT CASTRO AND MINISTER BOWEN, OF VENEZUELA.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, January 22, 1903

Senator Edmunds on the Trusts.

TWO CURIOUS disclosures in the trust agitation discussion have recently been made, the first by Senator Vest, to the effect that the so-called Sherman Anti-Trust Bill was repudiated by Senator Sherman, who refused to vote for it on its passage; and, second, by ex-Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, whose commanding position in our national legislature for many years made him the most conspicuous figure in the Senate, to the effect that new anti-trust legislation is entirely unnecessary, because the existing so-called Sherman law if vigorously enforced is abundantly able to meet all the requirements of the situation. That our readers may thoroughly comprehend these interesting developments, we reprint the statement of Senator Vest as it appeared in the Washington dispatches of the New York Times on the twenty-fifth of December last. He said:

"It is odd that the name of the late Senator Sherman should be coupled to a measure which he conspicuously opposed and refused to vote for. In 1890 Mr. Sherman introduced from the Senate Finance Committee a bill designed to regulate the trusts, but it was clearly unconstitutional in that it sought to take from the States their right to regulate their domestic commerce. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Edmunds was chairman and of which I was a member. The Judiciary Committee took up the question and reported the anti-trust measure, which became law, but which embodied none of the essential features of the Sherman bill. When the bill came before the Senate Mr. Sherman opposed it, and, rather than vote for its passage, got up and left the Senate chamber. This act requires the establishing of two primary facts in order to make prosecution of a trust successful. The first is that the goods are manufactured or produced by a combination of capital monopolistic in its tendencies and in restraint of trade, and the second is that the goods upon which action is based are in the channels of interstate commerce. The most prominent Supreme Court decision under the law was in the prosecution against the American Sugar Refining Company, brought up from the United States Circuit Court of New Jersey. In this case the fact was established beyond dispute that the goods were made by a monopoly that was in restraint of trade, but the government failed to prove that any of the product of this monopoly was sent by it into any of the channels of interstate commerce. The simple subterfuge had been resorted to of selling the goods to a second party, and having neither responsibility nor knowledge of what became of them after they left the factories. Resort to this subterfuge, under the Supreme Court's ruling, will, at any time, render the so-called Sherman law insufficient to cope with trusts."

In response to an inquiry from the editor of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, regarding the accuracy of Senator Vest's statement concerning the origin of the Sherman law, ex-Senator Edmunds promptly sent the following suggestive letter, which we earnestly commend to the perusal of the officials at Washington, including the President, the Attorney-General, and the members of Congress, who seem to be at this moment more particularly interested in the passage of new anti-trust bills than in the enforcement of existing statutes. Senator Edmunds wrote (*The italics are our own*):

AIKEN, S. C., January 2nd, 1903.
DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 27th ult. has reached me here. The statement of Senator Vest contained in the slip you inclose is correct. I have not the Congressional Record or the Senate files to refer to, but I am sure on looking them up you will find that the bill reported by Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee was not the one passed by Congress, but that the one passed by Congress was reported by the Judiciary Committee to which the Sherman Bill, after it was reported from the Finance Committee and discussed and probably more or less amended, was referred for consideration; and that the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee and passed was, in every essential respect, entirely different from the Sherman Bill, and was purely a substitute for it. The Judiciary Committee was, I think, unanimously of the opinion that the bill it reported was, in respect of its general scope, an exercise of the whole constitutional power of Congress, which could only legislate for the freedom and regulation of commerce with foreign nations and among the several States; and I am of the same opinion still. The only difficulty with the bill we reported and which became law, was the want of administration, that is to say, that the law was and is entirely capable of putting an end to such so-called trusts and such combinations as interfere with or restrain commerce among the States, etc., if the officers of the government having charge of the enforcement of law, understand their duty and are willing to do it, being, of course, supplied with sufficient means to put it into force. If the famous Knight case had been instituted and carried forward with suitable allegations of the precise nature and history of the Knight affair, and had been supported, as it could have been, by adequate proof of the facts it set forth, I believe the Supreme Court of the United States would not have had the least difficulty in preventing the carrying on of the combination under consideration, and putting an end to it, as it can still do with similar ones. The bill of complaint in that case was unhappily not drawn in such a way as to present the question which now so much commands just public concern. What is needed is not, so much, more legislation as competent and earnest administration of the laws that exist. I have no doubt that the present Attorney-General and his very able assistant will find easy means, if supplied with the necessary funds, to arrest the progress and undo the mischievous work of such great and injurious combinations as have so largely come into recent existence.

Very truly yours,

GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

John A. Steicher, Esq.,
110 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The people of the United States have such high respect for the opinion and character of Senator Edmunds, that they will very generally believe what he says on this important question. His letter reveals the tremendous influence which the most powerful corporations have wielded, not only in our State Legislatures, in executive chambers, and in the halls of Congress, but also in the highest departments of the Federal government, including the judiciary itself. The question the people are asking now is, how far-reaching are these influences to-day.

If Senator Edmunds is right, and we believe he is, the President and the Attorney-General can more speedily suppress and regulate all law-defying trusts by the vigorous administration of existing statutes than by suggesting more drastic, and still more experimental, legislation to a Congress that is apparently in no mood, and perhaps in no condition, to legislate on a subject of paramount interest to the American people.

A bird in the hand is still worth two in the bush.

Giving Mayor Low a Chance.

THE CONSISTENCY and candor with which Governor Odell has upheld the home-rule sentiment of New York City throughout his administration are most commendable, and many believe that the strongest, most practical and far-reaching recommendation in his recent message is that in reference to strengthening the hands of Mayor Low in New York City. If the Governor's suggestions are carried out by the Legislature, as we hope they will be in this matter, the responsibility for the reform of New York City will be placed squarely upon the mayor, and then the people will see how quickly the odium which attaches to the police and to some other departments will disappear.

Unhindered power of dismissal in the police department would mean everything for its improvement. It would mean, first of all, an end of the blackmailing which has pervaded every nook and corner of New York, wherever the police force has reached. And where has its insidious and abhorrent influences not been felt? It would mean the dismissal of a vast number of the Tammanyized force, who have been sneering at the reform administration ever since Mayor Low's election, and have been virtually defying its authority and doing their best to interfere with its progress.

Mayor Low has served one year of his term. He has not satisfied everybody; no man could. He has moved cautiously, but safely, making some mistakes, and rectifying them as soon as they were discovered and could be rectified. All over the city, departments and bureaus have shown the good influence of his administration, in spite of the bitter opposition of Tammany's hold-overs, whom he could not get rid of. We venture to predict that in the second year of his term the mayor will show more clearly and positively the stuff of which he is made.

One year is a very short time in which to become familiar with the wants of this great city, to ferret out abuses that have been growing up for many years, to detect the unfit and incapable, and to find acceptable and competent men to fill their places. The mayor and his associates in the fusion reform government, on the whole, have done well, and this year will see still more noticeable improvement. The sincere and unselfish devotion of Mayor Low to the public service nobody has dared question. His capacity for good work cannot be denied, and his courage to face any problem is indisputable. It is hoped that the Legislature will listen promptly to the recommendations of Governor Odell in relation to our municipal government. If it does we are satisfied that the results will justify every expectation of those who advocated Mr. Low's nomination, who have faith in his administration, and who hope to see it continue, as it should, through another term. We believe with our observant contemporary, the Troy Times, that "The more the taxpayers become acquainted with the administration of Mayor Low the better they like it, and with some of the obstacles removed by appropriate legislation this winter a still better record will be made."

Governor Odell's Mistake.

IT IS entirely safe to say that if the people of this State had had any idea of Governor Odell's attitude of antagonism toward the Roosevelt franchise tax act before they cast their ballots at the recent election, he would not now be Governor of this State. Comptroller Grout, always alert to the interests of New York City, says in a suggestive interview in the Herald: "It is inconceivable that Mr. Odell should, at a time when the population of New York is clamoring against inadequate service, recommend a measure which will deprive the city of its rights of control over streets, which corporations, negligent of popular demands, are using." The comptroller adds that the repeal of the special franchise-tax act "would cost the city of New York five million dollars a year, increase taxation seven per cent., and strike a blow at the best law for the benefit of the people ever placed upon the statute-books."

The franchise tax law, which empowers the taxation of corporation franchises as property, just as they are effectively and satisfactorily taxed under the laws of Ohio and many other States, with the approval of the highest courts in these commonwealths, was passed only four years ago, after a bitter struggle, during the Roosevelt administration at Albany. All the resources of the corporations were arrayed against the statute, but an over-

whelming public sentiment demanded and finally secured the enactment of the law. The corporations in the last days of the Legislature secured an amendment taking the taxing power from local officials and vesting it in the State Board of Taxation. As soon as the law was put in force these same corporations went before the courts and contended that the statute was unconstitutional because of the very amendment which the corporations themselves had secured! The late Judge Earle, one of the ablest lawyers and judges in the State, after an exhaustive hearing, decided the law was constitutional. The matter was then sent to the Appellate Division, whose decision is subject to the final scrutiny of the Court of Appeals; and public opinion generally agrees with the conclusion of the Tribune that it is "better to wait the decision of the Court of Appeals, finally determining the power of taxation over franchise holders, and to give the law a fair trial before adopting the method proposed by the corporations for taxing incomes, which is peculiarly open to jugglery."

The Evening Post may well speak of the Governor's recommendation at this juncture, while the franchise act is still before our courts, as "startling." He would replace the tax in its present form by a tax on gross earnings, but, as the Evening Post says, "the ease with which corporations can manipulate earnings, to avoid taxation, is proverbial." From every point of view the Governor's suggestion is as impolitic as it is unpopular, and we say this with all the more regret because we have the highest opinion of our chief executive's honesty of official purpose and his high personal integrity. For the first time since he has been in the executive office, we are compelled to disagree with him in an important matter of public policy, and we believe that, as the opinion of the people of this city reaches his ears, he will conclude that it will be the wisest course to abandon his purpose.

The people of New York, and especially of New York City, are not in a temper to take off any of the burdens of taxation which corporations should bear, and place them upon their own shoulders.

The Plain Truth.

IN NO part of Governor Odell's recent message to the New York Legislature does he more clearly manifest his courage and resolution than in that referring to the recent attempt of a labor union to deny its privileges to workmen because of membership in the national guard. The Governor fitly characterizes this action as "a blow at constitutional government," and recommends that such offenses be made misdemeanors and that adequate punishment be provided therefor. The Governor says that "whatever tends to lessen the patriotism of our people is out of harmony with republican government," and this presents the pith of the whole question. No patriotic and thoughtful workman can disagree with the Governor in this matter, and we trust the Legislature will not.

THE GENEROUS character of the proposition of the United States Steel Corporation to share its net earnings with its employes cannot be disputed. It offers its preferred shares at a lower figure than the market price and permits the employe to pay for it in monthly installments, extending, if desired, over a period of three years, on payment of 5 per cent. interest on balances, though the stock will pay him in dividends 7 per cent. per annum. If he pays for and keeps his shares and remains in the company's employ continuously for five years, he will, during each year, receive from the corporation an additional five dollars per share. He is also at liberty to discontinue payments, to withdraw his money, and retain the difference between the 5 per cent. interest paid and the 7 per cent. dividends received. We sometimes hear adverse criticism of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, who is no doubt responsible for this proposition of the Steel Corporation, but the generosity of his treatment of his employes is known to every one. The plan of the Steel Corporation is as ingenious as it is generous, and we are not surprised to hear that it was evolved in the inner consciousness of the resourceful George W. Perkins.

ONE OF the first good results of the appointment of General Greene as police commissioner for the city of New York is the suppression of the Sunday-night dancing halls in the Tenderloin and other odorous districts in our great city. Not many years ago great public outcry was heard against what were known as "the concert saloons," which infested the Bowery and parts of Broadway and which were made attractive to strangers from the rural districts by noisy music and painted women. The public denunciation of these dives finally resulted in their suppression, after a severe struggle. Their reappearance under more refined titles, but with no refinement of their character, has gradually been observed in various parts of the city, and it is shameful that the influential "reform" clubs, the churches, and other agencies for good, permit these indecent entertainments to make themselves so prominent and promiscuous. Another violation of the Sabbath's sanctity in this city is found in the numerous Sunday entertainments given at many of our play-houses under the misleading name of "sacred concerts." All sorts of variety shows and theatrical performances are given every Sunday evening in New York City; some of them in places almost next door to our leading churches. If only twenty ministers of the town should go in a body to the proper authorities and demand the suppression of the "sacred concert" nuisance it would disappear. It seems to us that there is plenty of work in this field of Christian endeavor for all the churches to do.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ENGLAND HAS entertained an unusual number of royal personages during the past few months, including the Shah of Persia, the King of Dahomey, the Emperor of Germany, and last, though not least, his Majesty King Carlos, of Portugal.



KING CARLOS, OF PORTUGAL,
Who has recently been visiting
England.

King Carlos has been popular in London ever since, at a Mansion House banquet some years ago, he took a manuscript out of his pocket and unblushingly read his speech in reply to the toast of his health. Last year the King was made commander of one of the British regiments which fought in the Peninsular War, and in return the name of a Portuguese regiment was changed to "King Edward VII. of England's Third Cavalry Regiment." Two years ago, speaking of "our great and glorious ally," at a banquet given at Lisbon to Admiral Rawson, King Carlos reminded his subjects that it was England which had raised to the throne of Portugal the most popular and greatest King the country had ever known, and that then, "in order that she might be placed upon the throne she gave us one of her princesses, from whom has sprung the noble race of princes of which history may be proud." "Then," said Carlos, "we gave her a Portuguese princess as Queen who, by the purity of her life and the renown of her virtues, adorned the throne, and indirectly, but effectively, contributed to the incomparable might of the England of our days." It is said of the King of Portugal that he fell in love with Queen Amelie before he had seen her. The subject of his engagement was being discussed when a clever French countess brought into the room a large portrait of Princess Amelie d'Orleans, and, almost without a word, the prince made his choice.

A STORY is told that illustrates Lord Milner's energy and capacity for work. A young officer on his staff, who was hoping to obtain leave, had to postpone his application in order to accompany his chief on his recent tour through the Transvaal. On the return to Pretoria after a fortnight which seemed to the officer the hardest labor he had ever endured, he thought he had fairly earned a holiday, and accordingly asked for his long-deferred leave. Lord Milner looked at him and said, "Leave! What has the last fortnight been except leave?" This anecdote teaches that very much depends on the point of view.

FEW ECCLESIASTIC appointments within the gift of the Church of England carry with them a finer prestige or a more potent influence in the realm of religious life and thought than that of the deanery of Westminster, an office made illustrious by the incumbency of many brilliant and noble men, including, in our own time, the learned and saintly Stanley, the gifted writer and preacher. Dr. Robinson comes to his exalted station with a high reputation already gained as a scholar, a theologian, and a churchman, and his present preferment is based on pure merit. All his education, associations, and experiences have been such as to qualify him for the place. He is



JOS. ARMITAGE ROBINSON, D.D.,
The new dean of Westminster,
England.

the son of an Irish clergyman, and was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar. In 1884 he was appointed dean of the college, a post he held until 1890. From 1885 to 1886 he was curate of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, and from 1888 to 1892 the vicar of All Saints', Cambridge. In 1893 Dr. Robinson was elevated to the Norrisian professorship of divinity in his university, and held that chair for over five years, during which period he published some theological works of deep erudition. In 1894 he was made prebendary of Wells, and held that post until 1899, when he was transferred to a canonry of Westminster, which carried with it the rectorship of St. Margaret's, Westminster. A year later, however, he relinquished the latter post on being honored with an independent stall in the Abbey. In 1899 he was appointed select preacher at Oxford, and later was chosen chaplain in ordinary to the King.

MR. C. T. YERKES, the American capitalist who is directing the construction of London's underground railways, does not believe that success in life lies in being a jack-at-all-trades, but in doing one thing at a time and doing that well. He was asked, the other day, whether he was going to engage in any new schemes. "If a man came to me with a guarantee that he could make golden sovereigns out of scrap-iron," he said, "I would not join

him or back him. One thing at a time has been my invariable rule."

A PRETTIER family group it would be hard to find than that represented in our picture, the young Duchess of Teck, sister-in-law to Queen Alexandra of England, and her three little ones. It is said, indeed, that the duchess and her husband, the Duke of Teck, are more home-loving in their tastes than most people in their high circle, and are seldom seen in public places for this reason. The marriage of Lady Margaret Grosvenor to Prince Adolphus was quite a romance and created a certain sensation at the time, for, in spite of the excellent example set by Princess Louise of Wales, marriages



THE DUCHESS OF TECK,
Queen Alexandra's home-loving sister-in-law, and her three children.

between royal bridegrooms and non-royal brides are few. In this case, however, the engagement had the direct sanction of Queen Victoria, and, accordingly, Lady Margaret has never been in any sense treated as a morganatic wife. The duchess was one of the many soldiers' wives who followed their husbands to South Africa. She went out accompanied by her two sisters, Lady Chesam and Lady Ormonde.

THE QUESTION: "What two books in the past year have you read with the most interest and pleasure?" recently put to a number of prominent Englishmen, brought out the amusing replies from Herbert Spencer, "I have not read any new books this year"; and from Professor Skeat, of Cambridge University, "I have not read any new books this year; I have quite enough to do to read the old ones."

NO ONE among the many royal women who went to England to attend the coronation ceremonies attracted more attention by her grace and beauty than



THE CROWN PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA,
A woman noted for grace and beauty, and her son.

the young crown princess of Roumania, who found London so agreeable that she prolonged her visit many weeks. The princess is a daughter of the late Duke of Coburg—better known in England as the Duke of Edinburgh—and a god-daughter of Queen Alexandra, and she went out a good deal during her stay. At Lord and Lady Lansdowne's reception of the Indian princes she was quite the centre of attraction, her beauty and courtly bearing

vying with a wonderful gold dress in arousing admiring comments. She is a skilled horsewoman and never appears better than when in the saddle. Women like the princess make royalty popular and cause the postponement of the day when thrones and kings shall be no more.

IT IS announced from London that Colonel Arthur Lynch, member of Parliament from Galway, Ireland, has been indicted by the grand jury for high treason and will probably be placed on trial January 20th. Colonel Lynch was elected to Parliament while the South African war was in progress, in which he commanded an Irish brigade on the Boer side. Charges were immediately laid against him, and he has never ventured to take his seat. He was arrested June 11th, 1902, on landing in England from the continent, where he went after his return from South Africa. The lord chief justice, Baron Alverstone, in charging the jury which considered the case against Colonel Lynch, remarked that it was sixty-two years since the grand jury had to deal with such an offense, which was the highest crime known in law. If found guilty the penalty for the crime will be death. The case, as a matter of course, is exciting great interest in England, and a strong and representative body of counselors has been engaged on both sides for the trial. The impression is that Colonel Lynch will be found guilty of the offense for which he has been indicted, but it is not believed that the extreme penalty will be visited upon him.



COLONEL ARTHUR LYNCH, M.P.,
Who is to be tried for high
treason.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS has just been buried again and probably for the last time. The event took place a few weeks ago in the famous and beautiful cathedral of Seville, Spain, wherein a special mausoleum has been constructed to hold the ashes of the once despised but now glorified navigator. The coffin was borne by seamen of the navy and was followed by a cortège headed by the Archbishop of Seville, the Minister of Marine, the Captain-General of Cadiz, and other dignitaries. The ashes of no illustrious man have been honored with so many burials and removals as those of Columbus. They rested for two centuries at Santo Domingo, and in 1796 were transferred to the cathedral at Havana. After the Spanish-American war they were taken to Spain, where, by desire of a descendant of Columbus, the Duke of Veragua, they have been interred in Seville Cathedral. Surely the inscription *requiescat in pace* written over this tomb would have been of more than ordinary significance. It is to be hoped that this interment will serve to settle forever the dispute as to whether Columbus's remains were ever really removed from Santo Domingo.

RARELY HAS the dark and unhappy side of high life in any European court of modern days been brought

so conspicuously before the world as the court of Saxony at the present time on account of the action of the Crown Princess Louise, who, on December 20th, suddenly disappeared from the palace at Dresden, her whereabouts being unknown for several days. When discovered the princess was living in a hotel at Geneva, Switzerland, together with her brother, the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, and one Professor Giron, who had been French tutor to the princess's children. Many stories are told to account for the flight of the princess, some throwing all the blame upon her husband, the Crown Prince Frederick, and others attributing the action to the alleged scandalous conduct of the princess herself. The truth of the matter seems to be that the royal couple have lived a wretched and most unhappy life for years past. The blame would seem to be about equally divided between them, both being charged with scandalous behavior on many occasions, with conduct unworthy of men and women in any walk or station of life. It appears that the princess had determined to leave her husband as long ago as last November, after one of their frequent violent scenes. She confided her intention to separate herself from the court and "all its wretchedness" to two or three of her intimate friends, and discussed with them the impossibility of longer enduring the artificial etiquette of the court and the "forced companionship of a man who was loathsome to her." The princess wrote to her mother at the end of November that it was her purpose to leave him and give up the prospect of the queenship, which, instead of being attractive, was detestable to her. The princess is a member of the Hapsburg family, over whose history in the past fifty years many dark shadows have been thrown. Her father is the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany, and her mother is the Princess Alice of Bourbon and Parma. She was married in 1891 to Prince Ferdinand Augustus of Saxony, and they have five children.



CROWN PRINCESS OF SAXONY,
Whose flight from home caused
a sensation in Europe.

Italian Women as I Saw Them

By Alice Hamilton Rich



ROMAN WOMAN SELLING
RUGS ON THE
PUBLIC
SQUARE.
Doris A.
Rich.



BEGGAR WOMAN
AND HER CHILD.



NEAT FLORENTINE
NURSEMAID WITH
HER LITTLE
CHARGE.
Doris A.
Rich.

WHAT FIRST impressed me on landing in Naples was the great number of bareheaded women on the street. This led me to observe their elaborately dressed hair, which is as true of the little milliner as of my lady. So universal is this that an Italian gentleman in a pension was greatly surprised to learn that our resident English, German, and American young ladies did not require the services of maid or hairdresser. "What, you do your own hair?—and you, and you?" exclaimed he. I do not know which was greater, his astonishment at their cleverness or commiseration that they should demean themselves by such menial service.

Even the working girls either have a hairdresser, who does her work for a trifle, or dress each other's hair. The second distinctive feature is the gay scarf around the neck and thrown back over the shoulder. This, according to the station in life of the wearer, is of silk or knitted or woven woolen. If the woman is of the peasant class her skirts are of coarse woolen or cotton gathered thickly around the waist, which is of good size; while her sister, a rank or two above, contracts her waist in true Parisian style. Peasant women have the good sense to wear their skirts short, but all other women sweep the streets with their long trains. Custom requires nursemaids to copy their mistresses in this respect. The nursemaids usually wear broad ribbons, so long as to barely escape contact with the dusty sidewalk. Italian women seem to be about all the street-sweepers they have in Florence. I have seen beautiful gowns sweeping the dusty street, not even lifted at the crossings, and groups of so-called ladies stand in muddy or dusty places, seemingly with as little consciousness of trailing gowns as an American hostess in a reception gown receiving her guests in her own drawing-room.

The nursemaids are very picturesque. Of their long ribbons I have already spoken. Their aprons are beautifully trimmed and they often wear long cloaks of gray and blue broadcloth. Most Italian women who from

"THE TWINS," REPRESENTATIVE FLOWER-SELLERS IN FLORENCE.
Doris A. Rich.

dress and appearance I judge to be of the common people have nursemaids to accompany them and their children in their walks, or when riding in the tram-cars. Often the maid is as well dressed as the mistress.

Howells in his "Florentine Mosaic" speaks of the few beggars; but if few when that exquisite mosaic was given to the lovers of Florence, the few have now become the many. Old women stand on the corners holding out babes so emaciated as scarcely to seem human, and in whining tones beg of the passer-by. They seldom beg of their own people, but few foreigners can pass them without being followed for some distance. Little girls are also frequent beggars. One, a child about eight years old, for weeks followed us to the door of Pension Giotti, or hovered near, on the Piazza Indipendenza, to be ready for us when we left the pension.

She was a lovely child with large, soft brown eyes, black-brown hair, over which she wore a yellow handkerchief, and she had a caressing voice and loving ways well-nigh irresistible. She smiled and dimpled, although we seldom gave her a *soldi*. There were two young ladies of our party whom she seemed to greatly admire, and she would suddenly appear from some corner to cling to their

garments or catch hold of their hands and, tossing back her hair, look up with laughing eyes into their faces. She would make a beautiful painter's model. We always hoped to get her photograph, but the camera has a way of being unfortunately not in evidence when most desired. One day I met on the stairway a most picturesque woman bearing on her head a heavy load of rugs, and hanging from her arm rugs and draperies of gorgeous colors. She was tall and straight with rugged, strong features; she was a Roman, and after I had purchased a Roman rug, she consented to stand out on the piazza and pose for her picture.

One of my disappointments was in finding that the beautiful flower and fruit girls were young and beautiful only in my dreams. In reality they are more often old men and old women. Near the Ponte Vecchio on the Lungarno—our favorite walk—were invariably to be seen a feeble old man and a homely woman of middle age selling flowers. The latter struck what she evidently thought a most becoming attitude when she found herself an object of interest to my daughter. The two pictures were called by our party "The Twins." Another disappointment hard to bear was one of the ear, rather than the eye. I had thought the voice of an Italian woman would be low and musical, while in fact it is usually, at least in Florence, loud and coarse, while that of the men is often surprisingly sweet and low. Many times in the tram-car I have been greatly attracted by the beautiful face of a young girl or woman until she spoke to a companion, when I would turn away that I might if possible cheat myself into the belief that the face and voice did not belong to the same person.

One meets with disappointments on account of preconceived ideas, even in beautiful Florence; but the city becomes more and more dear with each passing week or month, its people more interesting and lovable, until one feels that a sudden departure must be made, lest it become impossible to leave at all.

In the World of Sports

TIRESOME FENCING BOUTS.—While most associations governing the various branches of sport have done much to simplify, shorten, and to make the competitions more interesting, the Intercollegiate Fencing Association has met and re-adopted old rules. Under revised rules these bouts would be interesting and would be sure to attract a much larger attendance. The same conditions prevail in holding the national figure-skating championships. Under the present fencing rules each competitor or member of a team must fence in turn each member of every other team. In this way the tournament is drawn out to an unnatural length, and both competitors and spectators are wearied before the bout is half over. It would seem that as soon as one competitor had been soundly beaten several times and illustrated the fact that he had no chance to obtain a good position in the tournament he should be dropped, leaving only the experts to battle for the championship. During the last year or two a slight change for the better has been noticeable in the figure-skating championships. These contests generally start early in the afternoon and end up near midnight. Last year two or three of the competitors, who had no chance to finish in the first three, were prevailed on to retire late in the evening.

CLEAN SPORT THRIVES.—It did not require the recent demonstration at the athletic meeting in New York to prove that the people of this country want clean sport. Athletics in America have been fortunately free from hippodroming methods, and professional promoters have in consequence not meddled with track and field games. The result has been that athletics have stood on their own legs for years, and the increased interest displayed in the games speaks well for that branch of sport. The meeting

referred to was conducted by the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, its first big effort, and yet the crowd was the largest ever seen at a purely athletic meeting held about New York since the memorable benefit meet in honor of L. E. Meyers, the most popular athlete that ever lived, away back in 1883. Kraenzlein, Flanagan, Weekes, Stagg, Lyons and others have been popular athletic idols, but none of them ever numbered so many sincere admirers as did Meyers. Even defeated champions always congratulated Meyers. Little Duffey, the Georgetown flier, probably comes next to Meyers in point of popularity.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

Sporting Queries Answered.

G. A. M., SAN FRANCISCO.—Parole, who died recently, was by Leamington-Maiden and was foaled in 1873. As a six-year-old he was sent to England by the late Pierre Lorillard and captured the City and Suburban, one of the English classics, beating a field of fourteen horses in easy fashion. He was a half-brother to Iroquois, who won the Derby. Hastings is the champion sire for 1902. The get of this stallion captured over \$106,000 in stakes and purses last year. The two-year-old Missen was the largest individual winner.

B. T. W., BOSTON.—There is no national billiard association worthy of the name. The promoters, players, and manufacturers generally make the rules to govern any particular tournament. It is doubtful if any A. A. U. amateur tournament will be held this winter. Heretofore they have been held at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club in New York, but this club no longer exists.

H. K. I., BOSTON.—It was intended to send a team of professional golf players to this country from England next summer, but it is doubtful now if this plan is carried out, as a team of English amateurs are expected. In case the amateurs do not come, the professionals will probably come over under contract.

Y. A. C., CHICAGO.—There has been an indirect understanding between the Jockey Club and the Western Association, although neither feels called on to respect the rulings of the other except where the general good of racing is concerned. An alliance would benefit the running turf.

A. E. T., NEW YORK.—There is little sentiment in professional sport. Paying high salaries to players will do more to bring about peace between rival leagues than anything else. The promoter weeps when you touch his pocket.

J. I. C., LOUISVILLE.—The people you ask about are nothing but professional tipsters. They might deal with you honestly when handling your money, and again they might not.

B. A. Q., PHILADELPHIA.—John M. Ward retired from baseball in 1895 and he has never played professionally since. The New York Club won the championship in 1888 and 1889. G. E. S.

Did You Ever Know

THAT IMPROPER FOOD OFTEN CAUSES THE LIQUOR HABIT?
It's a great proposition to get rid of a taste for liquor by changing food.

"About three years ago," writes a man from Lowry City, Mo., "my appetite failed me and my food disagreed with me. I got weak and nervous and felt dull and entirely unfit for business; then like a fool I went to taking liquor to stimulate an appetite. For a time that seemed to help and I congratulated myself on finding so simple a remedy. But, alas! I had to take more and more all the time until I got so that I could not get along without the whiskey, and I was in a pitiable condition."

"I tried to quit, but that seemed impossible, as I needed nourishment and my stomach rejected food, and the more whiskey I drank the worse I got. I kept fighting this battle for more than two years and almost gave up all hope."

"I noticed an advertisement of Grape-Nuts in the paper and concluded to try it. I found I could eat Grape-Nuts with a relish and it was the first food that I found nourished me in a long time. Soon my stomach trouble stopped, my appetite increased, the craving thirst relaxed until all desire for drink was gone. I have used Grape-Nuts constantly for over a year and I am now strong and robust; entirely cured from drink and able to work hard every day. My gratitude for Grape-Nuts is unspeakable as it has saved my life and reputation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Electrocution of a Big Elephant

By T. Dorr



PREPARING THE HUGE, DOCILE AND UNCONSCIOUS VICTIM FOR HER EXECUTION.

A TRIPLE murderer was executed recently at Luna Park, Coney Island, summarily and without legal formalities. Yet strange to say the death penalty was resorted to not as a punishment, but as a deterrent. It was inflicted not on account of offenses committed, but in order to protect the community from further danger. The victim of this curious bit of stern justice, though not a human being, was highly intelligent and had some human traits. She was an ill-fated elephant, one of the largest of her kind ever held in captivity.

Topsy, as the subject of this obituary sketch was named, was some thirty-six years old and had been in the show business for about twenty-eight years. She was brought to America by that famous showman, Adam Forepaugh, and had borne a part in thousands of circus performances. She was not always vicious, but during the past three years she had taken it upon her to kill three men, and it was feared she might yet, in fits of rage repeat her acts of slaughter. Two of her victims had been her keepers, and it is not stated that she had any good pretext for "removing" them. But there were circumstances in the third instance which extenuated, if they did not wholly justify, her bloody deed, for the man whom she then slew, a spectator in the show tent, had fed her with a lighted cigarette.

Topsy had since last May been a dweller by the seaside, and an exhibit at Luna Park, whose proprietors, Messrs. Frederic Thompson and Elmer S. Dundy, were her

DANGEROUS BEAST, ONCE THE TERROR OF CONEY ISLAND, LYING DEAD.

owners. Her latest keeper, one "Whitey," seems to have been largely responsible for her untimely doom. He, in the facetious mood which ardent spirits induce, was wont to make the big beast a terror to the Coney Islanders. Once he took her with him on a tour of the island, a manner of enabling the residents to "see the elephant" that was strongly objected to. On this occasion he landed in a police-station, and Topsy also strove to get in and give her "pedigree" at the sergeant's desk. At another time Topsy, who had been toiling faithfully in heavy construction work at the park, was ordered by "Whitey" to charge on a lot of Italian laborers, which she did, compelling them to flee for their lives. These

ELEPHANT WRITHES AS ELECTRIC CURRENT OF 6,600 VOLTS PASSES THROUGH HER.

little adventures resulted in the discharge of "Whitey" and the decision of Messrs. Thompson & Dundy that the elephant must be put to death. Suitable and powerful electrical apparatus was prepared, and Topsy, unconscious of her fate and fairly docile, was properly connected with it. But for fear of some hitch in this attempt, and as a matter of precaution, a carrot was stuffed with 460 grains of cyanide of potassium and given to the animal, which greedily devoured the tidbit. Then the electric current was turned on and 6,600 volts passed with resistless force through the massive quadruped's body. Clouds of smoke arose from the feet which were in contact with the electrodes, the elephant

raised her trunk protestingly, trembled all over, sank to her knees, rolled on one side and lay motionless. She made no outcry and in two minutes was pronounced dead. It was an unexpectedly successful electrocution.

The immense carcass was speedily skinned and dissected. The hide will be used for commercial purposes and the feet in making umbrella-stands, while the skeleton will be mounted and will find its way to some museum. The unusual size of the elephant made difficult the task of handling her, both when alive and when dead. She was ten feet high, nineteen feet two inches long from tail to tip of trunk, had a girth of fourteen feet two inches, a leg circumference at the fetlock of two feet, and she weighed six tons, and was formerly valued at \$1,000 per ton.

A Great Railroad's Train Mail.

THE ROOF of the Union station in Boston shelters many an interesting department of the Boston and Maine Railroad system of which little is known by the general public. One of the most obscure, and yet one of the most important, of these is the little post-office in which is handled the formidable train mail that passes back and forth every day over the ramifications of the system. This office is located on the ground floor of the old Boston and Lowell station building, near the main stairway leading to the executive offices. In it are handled every day something like 20,000 pieces of mail, embracing letters, orders, circulars, way bills, and other official stationery, and during the busy hours the five men making up the staff of this unofficial post-office have all they can do to keep things moving at the proper speed.

Upon the upper corner of most of the envelopes figuring in this big grist of mail the mystic letters "R. R. B." appear; and, indeed, no other mail except that applying strictly to railroad business could legally be sent from or received there. To send out a letter bearing a United States stamp would be to incur a heavy fine.

Practically every one of the 300 or more passenger trains that leave or enter the Union station every day carries some of this train mail, and it goes to and is received from every station agent and freight agent on the system. These, indeed, receive the bulk of the white, brown, or blue envelopes. The outgoing mail emanates from about every one of the different departments having their headquarters at the Boston terminal, and their name is legion. The president, general manager, assistant general manager, general superintendent, comptroller, auditor, general traffic manager, general passenger agent, car-service department, and division superintendents are all represented in the mail that is both received and delivered; and so, also, are several dispatch companies whose business relations with the Boston and Maine are very intimate.

A Destructive Year.

WHILE THE year 1902 was a year of peace among the nations, always excepting South America, it bids fair to go down in the annals of the race as one that witnessed a greater destruction of human life than has been wrought by some long and wasting wars. To the subterranean and mysterious forces of Mother Earth

most of these calamities have been due. It is estimated that we have to charge her unusual restlessness with 48,900 lives lost through volcanic eruptions and earthquakes. Her tornadoes hurled 465 human beings out of existence, and cyclones added 240 more to the list, while other storms in great numbers, but of less dignity in name, placed 720 to the direct account of violent winds. Floods swept 345 persons from life, tidal waves drowned 110, and waterspouts destroyed fifteen. To all of this we must add 283 lives charged to the destructive force of avalanches and snow-slides, and we have a total of 51,078—an astounding mortality from these agencies of destruction in a year. War is not, after all, the only great reaper of human lives, and volcanoes and earthquakes we may continue to have even should the time come when The Hague tribunal shall be the final arbiter of all national disputes.

The Theology of Alkali Ike.

I NEVER went much on heaven,
And nothin' at all on hell;
I swear and fight, and I shoot on sight,
I'm worse than a Ute to yell;
They call me a holy terror,
But what if I've guessed it wrong?
I've laughed myself lame
At Beelzebub's name—
But suppose he should happen along?

There's Lazy Man Jim and Billy,
And Boney and me, and Cripps,
That would fade and go like the beautiful snow,
Or a tenderfoot's stack of chips;
I can swear on a load of Bibles—
There's nothin' I darsent do;
But what if the guys
That believe in the skies
Are a-givin' us something true?

I wonder what me and Boney
Would do in a case like that:
A-standin' the rush with a bobtail flush,
And the domies playing pat?
It may be they're only bluffing,
Or thinkin' the cards in stacked,
But I'd like to know
Where the gang could go
If Gabriel did the act.

If ever Old Horney gets us
We'll never be cold again;
We never will whine for the sun to shine,
Or kick at a drop of rain;
It looks to be mighty funny—
The stuff that the parsons said,
But, Boney, if I,
And if you have to fry—
Now, wouldn't it kill you dead?
CHARLES FLETCHER ALLEN.

The Rights of Non-union Men.

A VERDICT has been rendered in one of the higher English courts which clears the air so far, at least, as England is concerned, in the matter of the rights of non-union workmen and their employers to live and labor as they please without regard to the rules and methods of trades-unions. The case was one where a railroad company sued the officials of a railway men's union for first ordering a strike on their road and then preventing them, by the usual methods of picketing, threatening, and acts of violence, from engaging other men to take the places of the strikers. It was also shown that the union men had violated written contracts with the road and had hired other men to do the same. The facts were laid before a jury, by whom a verdict was promptly returned pronouncing the union officials guilty of criminal conspiracy and ordering them to pay damages to the amount of \$140,000 to the railway company.

It Pays

TO KNOW FACTS ABOUT COFFEE.

WHEN man takes properly selected food and drink Nature will most always assert herself and rebuild the structure properly.

"From my earliest remembrance I was a confirmed coffee drinker," writes a gentleman from Marshallville, Ga., "taking two cups at nearly every meal. While at college I became very nervous, dyspeptic, irritable, and unfit for study, and attributed it largely to coffee, but did not stop its use.

"When I was married I found my wife was troubled the same way, and we decided to try Postum Food Coffee. My wife made the Postum according to directions and we found it superb. We use it exclusively for the morning beverage, and the taste of ordinary coffee became distasteful to both of us.

"We have found a distinct gain in health. Any amount of Postum does not cause a feeling of either dyspepsia or nervousness, while the return to coffee even for one meal has disastrous effects upon my nerves. My dyspepsia has entirely left me, and both my wife and self are well and strong and feel that it is all due to the Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It is easy to replace coffee with Postum, which has, when properly made, a rich flavor and the color of coffee with none of its injurious after-effects.



BISHOP E. G. ANDREWS,
Venerable president of the Methodist
commission which raised \$20,000,000
for the use of the church.
Rockwood.

Twenty Millions for a Single Church

By L. A. Maynard

THE HISTORY of the movement that has resulted in the magnificent fund of twenty millions for the extension of Methodism, known as the Twentieth-century Methodist Thank-offering, may be briefly sketched as follows: It had its inception at a meeting of the bishops of the Meth-

other churches in all practicable ways for the extension of righteousness among men. The prominent part which the Methodist churches of the country are taking in the present federation movement may be cited in proof of this.

The purposes of the twenty-million fund, specifically stated, are said to be the endowment of Methodist educational institutions, the providing of an endowment for city evangelization, the maintenance of invested funds for the assistance of superannuated ministers the endowment of charitable and philanthropic work, and the payments of the debts of Methodist churches throughout

the country. All these objects are most excellent, but if there is one of them more excellent than another, it is that aiming at better and more generous provision for the aged and infirm servants of the church. We are glad to see that it is proposed to raise an additional fund of \$1,500,000 or \$5,000,000 altogether, as a permanent endowment for this purpose. It has long been a just cause for reproach to all Protestant churches that

emphatically the church of the common people, the church that is foremost among the pioneers of every borderland, and in every missionary field. The Methodists are wise also in devoting a generous proportion of their fund, or \$2,750,000, for philanthropies and charities, \$9,000,000 for church

debts, and also a large sum to city evangelization in view of the familiar fact that the drift of population is now all city-ward and that in the cities are the strategic points which the churches must capture if they would hold the land for the Christian faith.

It is stated that in raising this twenty-million thank-offering, the Methodists have broken all records in the history of church benevolence. The Methodist church has been a record-breaker ever since it began its history in the hearts of the Wesleys, one hundred and sixty-four years ago. Its statistics of growth and achievement are alive with inspiring significance; they leap forward and upward from decade to decade in a way to which

the history of no other church in the same period forms a parallel. A church whose numerical growth in this country alone was represented by a body of only five thousand communicants at one end of a century, 1776, and nearly six millions in all its branches at the other end, surely has a warrant for believing that possibilities for still larger and more glorious achievements lie before it in the century to come.

This twenty-million-dollar fund is a showing of which the Methodists may be justly proud, and which other denominations will do well to emulate. There are others that can well afford to give as much, and they cannot afford to miss the resultant benefits of the giving. No better way could have been devised to open the twentieth century than this, and to the church that thus opens it the new century can hardly fail to bring a large and commensurate success. Twenty millions of dollars as a thing by itself has no saving power, and were it multiplied a hundred times could not lift up to peace and joy a single wretched and troubled human soul. But backed with such dynamic zeal, such righteous enthusiasm, such love for sinful humanity as the Methodists will put back of it, the twenty millions will do marvelous things in the way of spreading the light of the gospel among men.

It is stated that with this fund, or by means of it, the Methodists hope to add two million members to their church within a brief time. That would mean to nearly double the membership of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, as it stood in 1901. But who shall say that such an achievement is impossible for a church that had the courage, the energy, the faith and the persistency to raise twenty million dollars among its own members in the brief space of four years?

Winter Beauties of Yellowstone Park.

NO OTHER public reserve in the world equals the great Yellowstone Park in the variety and grandeur of its scenery. Large mountains, lakes, rivers, waterfalls, cañons, geysers, forests, and strange and wonderful rocky formations diversify its immense area and profoundly impress and delight the tourist. The park is also the preserve of specimens of many of the wild animals of America which elsewhere have been exterminated or are rapidly becoming extinct. This magnificent region is visited during the summer by hosts of people from all parts of the globe. At that season it makes a glorious appearance, but not then alone. The park in winter also possesses its distinct beauties and attractions, regarded by not a few lovers of nature as being even more impressive than those of the summer. These have been drawing thither during the colder months a yearly increasing number of visitors, who find themselves remarkably well repaid for their journey. The spectacle of the park in its snowy garb is declared to be one long to be remembered. The ease with which access is had to the reservation by means of the Northern Pacific Railroad is undoubtedly the reason why so many undertake the winter sight-seeing trip.

For Distress After Eating

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It relieves immediately, by stimulating the secretion of the digestive fluids. Makes the digestion natural.

Feeding to Fit

is the problem with infants. The growing child has ever-changing needs, but a perfect milk can never go amiss. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the acme of substitute feeding. Send ten cents for "Baby's Diary," 71 Hudson Street, New York.

TELEPHONE Service saves time. Time is the stuff of life. Have telephone service at your home as well as at your office and save time at both ends of the line. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co.



REV. DR. EDMUND H. MILLS,
Corresponding secretary and chief
worker of the fund-raising
commission.



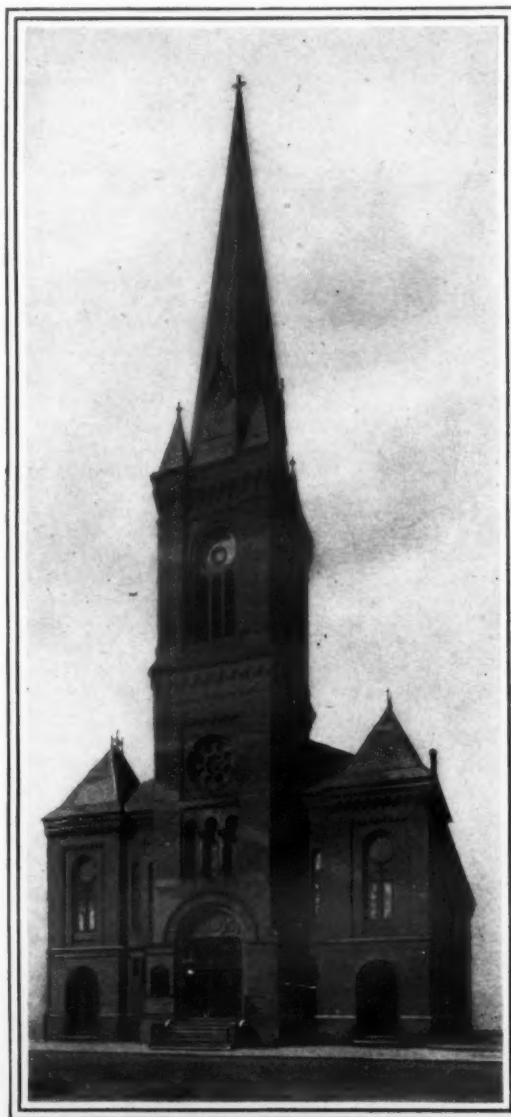
REV. DR. HOMER EATON,
Treasurer of the body which collected
the enormous sum.
Young.

odist Episcopal Church in Trinity Church, Springfield, Massachusetts, November 1st, 1898, and for this reason that particular church was accorded the honor of holding, on the recent New Year's Eve, the most notable "watch-night" service in the history of Methodism in the United States. The raising of the fund was placed in the hands of a commission, consisting of prominent laymen and clerical members of the church, including seven of the bishops. Bishop E. G. Andrews, of New York, was made president of the commission, Rev. Dr. W. F. McDowell its recording secretary, Rev. Dr. Homer Eaton its treasurer, and Rev. Dr. Edmund H. Mills, its corresponding secretary. To Dr. Mills the chief executive direction of the movement was intrusted, and to his resourcefulness, wise zeal, and indefatigable effort its success is largely due. At the time of his appointment Dr. Mills was a presiding elder in the New York Central Conference, with his home in Elmira. For the past four years he has devoted all his time to this work and in that period has visited every conference in the United States.

One of the gratifying features of the movement is the fact that the fund was made up for the most part of the small contributions of many people, the rank and file of the church. It is estimated that more than 3,000,000 persons contributed sums ranging from one cent up to \$400,000, the latter being the largest individual gift, and that, significantly enough, from a man whose father was a Methodist clergyman who never received a salary of more than \$400 a year. The Norwegian Conference in Minnesota, made up of poor men, led the list with an average gift of \$22 a member, while the German Conference of Oregon came second with an average of \$20 a member. For the purpose of paying off church indebtedness \$9,000,000 of the fund will be set aside, and it is the expectation of the directors that not a Methodist church in the United States will be in debt when the payments are complete. The fund will be apportioned among specified beneficiaries, and each educational or other institution will govern the expenditure of its portion. The money for church debts will be paid direct, but the other funds are to be invested as endowments. Of the educational allotment from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 will go to New York State and city, the largest beneficiary being Syracuse University, the friends of which have raised more than \$1,197,000 for its endowment. Ohio Wesleyan University comes next with \$1,092,808. Two and three-quarter million dollars is for philanthropies and charities. Six hundred thousand dollars has been raised for the permanent fund for conference claimants. A little over \$380,000 has been raised to build churches in destitute communities.

Never have the Methodist bells had cause for ringing in the new year more joyfully than on the dawning of this year 1903, that day signaling the triumphant conclusion of this, the most magnificent financial undertaking ever entered into by any church in the history of Christendom. Twenty millions of dollars is a large sum of money even in these days of large accumulations of capital. Invested in a plant for the manufacture of steel rails, agricultural implements, or automobiles, it would be rightly regarded as a sufficient resource for an immense business, and as such very likely might excite renewed alarms in the minds of the "octopus" hunters and other agitators of the anti-monopolistic class. But as a fund for the furtherance of the religious activities of Methodism, as an investment in new rails for that aggressive denomination to run its enterprises upon, for better implements or new vehicles for its world-wide work, it is inconceivable that it can be regarded by any rational person having at heart the well-being of the race with any other feeling than that of gladness and congratulation.

If the Methodists are to be envied for anything in this matter, it is the great good that is certain to come back to them for the devotion and self-sacrifice involved in such generous and noble giving. Speaking without the least sectarian or denominational bias, we may say that we know of no existing church or sect in whose hands such an immense sum of money may be more safely intrusted than the Methodist Episcopal, none where it is more certain to be expended wisely and economically and for the furtherance of better and nobler ends. Whatever benefits a great church like this, benefits the world, and therefore this splendid investment of twenty millions is certain to flow back in a thousand beneficent ways to an unnumbered multitude of people who do not bear that denominational name. For Methodism is hospitable, democratic, and big-hearted. It preaches a "free salvation" and practices what it preaches. No church has more of the fraternal spirit, none has shown a greater readiness to clasp hands over denominational lines and unite with



TRINITY CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
In which the great fund-raising movement was started.—Van Norman.

is not neglecting emphasis on that now, at all events, although, for our part, we hope that it has not let go of the emotionalism. Those who do not care for it, who are not to be approached that way, can find plenty of other churches where they can freeze as hard as they like. Methodism has no cause to be ashamed of its past. When it ceases to be warm and open-hearted it will cease to be Methodism. This alleged weakness has been one of the chief sources of strength thus far; it has been this as much as anything else that has made it



BOYS' CHARITY-SCHOOL BRIGADE AWAITING DEWEY'S LANDING ON THE MARINA.

ADMIRAL DEWEY, GOVERNOR HUNT'S WIFE AND DAUGHTER, AND MISS BUCK TAKING POSITIONS FOR THE GRAND RECEPTION.

PORTO RICAN REGIMENT DRAWN UP TO RECEIVE ADMIRAL DEWEY AS HE CAME ASHORE.

SECTION OF SAN JUAN WHERE THE HEAD OF OUR NAVY LANDED—AMERICAN WAR-VESSELS IN THE BAY.

ADMIRAL DEWEY THE HONORED GUEST OF PORTO RICANS.
CHIEF COMMANDER OF THE GREAT FLEET IN THE WEST INDIES RECEIVED WITH ALL HONORS AT SAN JUAN.

Photographs by A. C. Haeselbarth.



"IT WAS in 1860," began the doctor. "I was twenty years old, and in the last year of my college course. My father was just up from a long illness, which meant a loss of considerable money to him, and times were hard. How I was to meet the expenses of the next term and of my graduation I didn't know, and I went home for the Christmas holidays with a big hole in my expectations. My weekly allowance from my father was ten cents, so I had not much of a bank account."

"Several years before, a German, Keiser by name, had rented a little house next to ours, belonging to my father, and had carried on a small business in knitted goods. Keiser's father had a woolen mill in Germany, and manufactured the garments, sending them over to his son, a thousand dollars' worth at a time. There were socks, and old-fashioned gloves without fingers, and woolen jackets—about the same as our sweaters, except that they buttoned in front. He had done so well that he had accumulated enough to buy a place out in Gasconade County, and he was then keeping a country store not many miles from Hermann. When he left us he had given me an urgent invitation to come and make him a visit, but I had never been, and now it occurred to me that it might be a good way to fill up my time, and I thought possibly I could pick up an odd job or two. So I wrote him, and received a very prompt and hearty answer. He told me to come at once, and inclosed five dollars to pay my car-fare. I found him doing a thriving business, and he and his wife were delighted to see me."

"You are here in the nick of time," he said. "The man that peddles for me was taken sick this morning, and I have no one to fill his place. Do you want to try it?"

"I didn't know any more about peddling than I did about photography, but I thought it over a minute, and told him I'd make the trial. The next morning I started out with the team. The goods were all ticketed, and Keiser gave me my instructions. I rather liked it, and came home the first night with a load of butter and eggs and bacon and hams and sides and shoulders that I had taken in exchange for knitted garments. I could see that Keiser was pleased, and that gave me heart to go on. I kept at it till Christmas Day, when I walked four miles across the country to a little German church where holiday services were held. It was so warm that I came home in my shirt-sleeves; but toward night it grew cloudy and cold, and the next morning there was an inch or two of snow on the ground. Keiser said there was no use of going on the road the day after Christmas and asked me if I wouldn't like to go hunting. I told him yes, but I hadn't any gun. He said he thought he could borrow a rifle for me, and he did. The man said I could take his rifle and his dogs, too, and he gave me the whistle to which they always responded. I was glad to have the dogs, especially as they knew the ground better than I did. The rifle was a heavy, old-fashioned affair—it weighed about eighteen pounds; but I had enough strength and to spare, and I didn't mind."

"It was an ideal day for hunting, not a breath of wind, and just snow enough to show every track. Keiser had told me that the region was swarming with mountain hares, and I was not long in finding it out for myself. It was easy shooting, and as often as I killed a hare I would hang it up on a tree along the path, to take on my way home."

"I had just disposed of some game in this fashion, and stood looking around for a moment, when I discovered that the dogs were not in sight. I whistled, but got no response. I whistled again—there was not a sound. I kept whistling, but the dogs didn't come. I thought it very strange. I could not understand it, and I didn't like it, either. Except for the snow, I should have been in a pretty predicament. I was utterly ignorant of woodcraft, but I knew I could find my way home, if need be, by following my own tracks. When I was convinced that the dogs had left me for good I concluded I might as well start back. I thought I must have more hares by that time than I could carry home myself, and

A Lucky Shot

By Emma C. Dowd

after taking a survey of the land I made up my mind that by going around a hill near by I could cut off perhaps two miles of the distance I had come. So I thought I'd venture it, though I didn't know how I should come out.

"The way led through a deep ravine that grew narrower and narrower as I went on. There was not a track of any living thing on the snow, but as I came to the end of the gorge, and rounded a corner, there stood a big dog glaring at me and showing his teeth! I didn't like his looks, and it flashed through my mind that he might hurt somebody some day. He was old, and I thought he might as well die then as at any time. It didn't take me long to act. I up with my rifle and let him have it right between the eyes. He gave a tremendous leap—full six feet—and I darted to one side. But when the smoke had cleared away I saw that he was down. I went up and kicked him over. He was stone dead."

"Well, I found my way home all right, and after dinner I proposed to Keiser that if he could spend the time we should take the horses and saddle-bags and pick up the hares I had shot."

"Did you get many?" he asked, in a little surprise.

tening the horses to a small tree, I ran up to where he was."

"Boy," he cried, "you came within an inch of your life! Why, it's a wonder he didn't tear you to pieces!" He whipped out his knife and began taking off the skin. "This is worth a bounty of five dollars to you," he said. "Every hunter in the region has tried to catch him, but he was too wary for them. He's the last of a band—all the rest have been killed off; but this old fellow has been the terror of the country round here for years. How did you manage to do it, anyhow?" and he made me go over the whole story."

"When he had the skin off he took it by the tail and pulled it up to where I had tied the horses; but they would have none of it, and were so badly frightened that I had to lead them on ahead, and Keiser dragged that skin by the tail all the way home."

"He hung it up on the door of his shop, and the first farmer that happened along stared as if he couldn't believe his eyes."

"The old wolf is dead," said Keiser, "and there's the man that killed him!" pointing to me."

"I had to tell about the shooting, and I don't know how many times I went over it that night. The news spread, and all the farmers in the neighborhood with their wives and daughters flocked in to see that wolf-skin."

"Now I know what brought my dogs home!" said the neighbor who had loaned me the rifle. "I thought it was queer; but they got scent of him, and were scared. He was a powerful fellow! Why, my two dogs would have been no match for him at all. You may be thankful, young man, that you got off with your life!"

"Before tea Keiser and I drove over to Hermann, to the town-clerk's office."

"I want five dollars," said Keiser.

"For what?" asked the clerk.

"Come out and I'll show you."

"Whew! but he was a bouncer!" said the man, and of course I had to tell the story once more."

"He cut off the ears, and I left the office with a five-dollar gold-piece in my pocket. Then we shipped the hares to St. Louis—there were seventy-eight of them—and I went home feeling as if I had done a pretty good day's work."

"I found a man waiting for me."

"Do you want to sell that wolf-skin?" said he.

"I told him I had no use for it, and asked him what he'd give me. He offered five dollars and of course I took it."

"He said it would make

a good rug for him, and that he should take pleasure in looking at it and thinking that the old fellow wouldn't kill any more of his sheep. As he went off with the skin he told me that I would be waited upon by a committee."

"For what?" I asked.

"He laughed, and said I'd find out, and I couldn't help wondering about it all supper time."

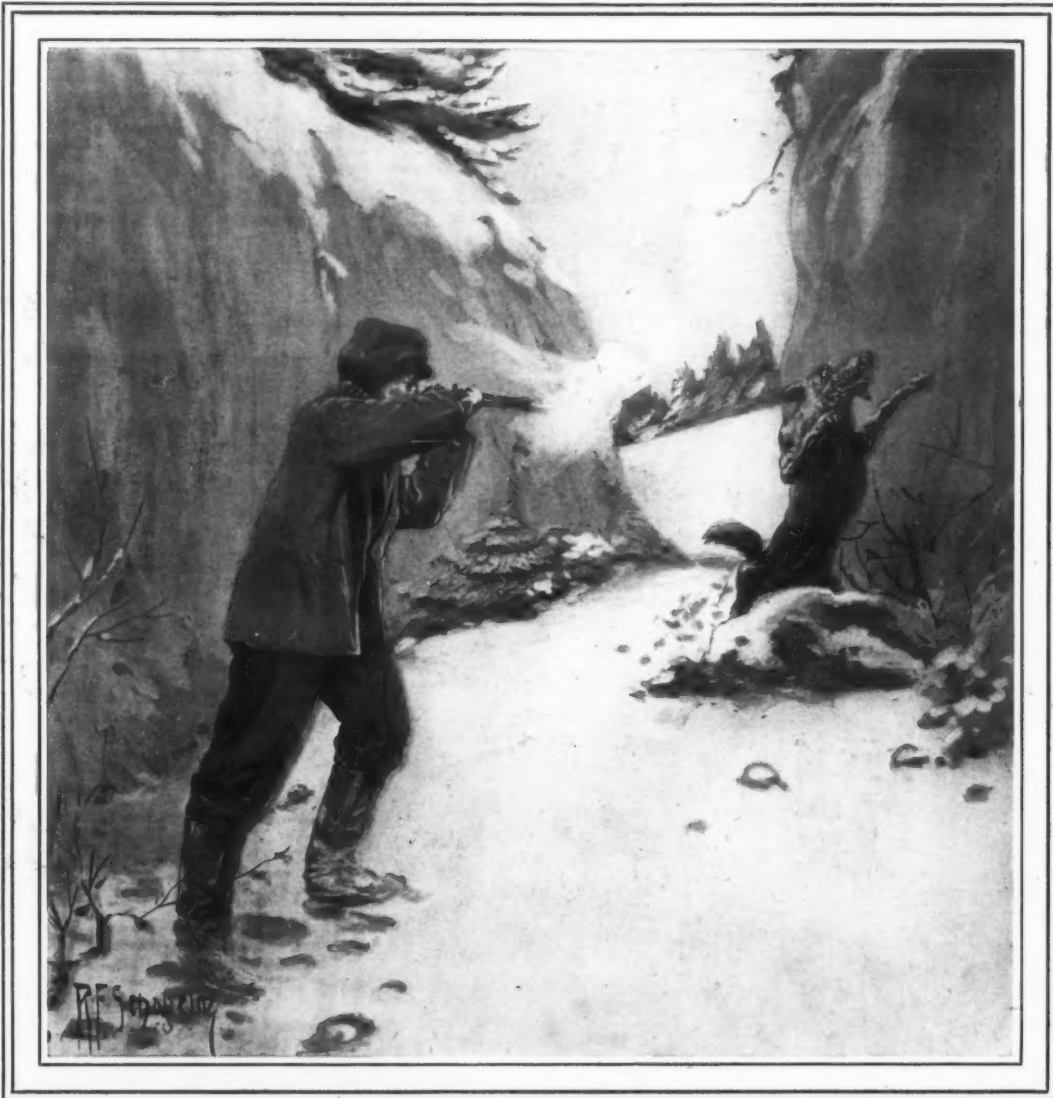
"We were still at the table when there was a little commotion on the front steps, and in walked a half-dozen farmers. The spokesman marched up to me."

"We have come," he said, "to congratulate you on your fine shot to-day, and to thank you for the good you have done this community in ridding it of the brute that has made life miserable for the people so many years. A while ago we offered twenty dollars to any one who would kill the creature, so all you have to do is to sign the receipt and take your money."

"By this time I was so overwhelmed that I didn't know what to say or do. I did manage to put my name on that paper, and to thank them for the four five-dollar gold-pieces in my hand. I had thought I was rich with the ten dollars, but this! Thirty dollars for one shot about used me up!"

"Well, what with the eighteen dollars my hares came to and the ten that Keiser insisted on paying me for the time I peddled, I went home with fifty-eight dollars in my pocket—enough to take me through my last college term."

CLEAR complexion indicates pure blood—result from use of Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters.



"IT DIDN'T TAKE ME LONG TO ACT."

I fancied he hadn't a very high opinion of my shooting ability."

"Yes, quite a number," I answered, and that was all there was said."

"In an hour or so Keiser was at leisure, and we saddled the horses and started. We kept picking up hares till the bags were full and running over, and at last we came to the spot where the dogs had disappeared."

"I suppose we might as well go back by way of the gorge," I said, "and I'd like to have you take a look at a dog I shot down there."

"A dog!" repeated Keiser. "What did you shoot a dog for?"

"He was an old fellow and he looked ugly," I replied. "I thought he'd better be out of the way."

"We led the horses through the ravine, and as we came near to the end they began to act queer. They threw up their heads and sniffed and snorted, and finally refused to go on."

"What ails them?" I asked.

"Don't know," said Keiser, shortly. He was busy with his animal, that was backing at a lively rate."

"There was no use in trying to make them go forward, so I said, 'Let me hold the horses, and you just step round there and look at that dog, and then we'll go back the other way.'"

"So I took them both, and he ran ahead. As soon as he was around the corner I heard him exclaim, and I wondered what was up."

"Dog, indeed!" he shouted. "It's the old wolf!"

"Wolf!" I ejaculated. "It can't be!" And then, fas-

Curious Chinese Customs

By Harriet Quimby

OF ALL the quaint industries which furnish a livelihood for a corps of workers there is none more worthy of comment than the sacred furnace of Mon War, erected and supported by the religious fervor and reverential sentiment with which the Chinese regard their letters and papers. In every Chinatown, however small, a building dedicated to Confucius can be found, and to every almond-eyed celestial that building is sacred. Sacred from the inscription over the door to the blue smoke that curls up and mingles with the fog, for it is the oven wherein are incinerated all the letters, newspapers, and old books of the Chinese quarter. Every scrap of paper upon which a Chinese character has been written or printed, when its purpose in the business or social world has been accomplished, is burned in a perfumed blaze, and the ashes are disposed of with reverential care. That they may not become contaminated with the touch of human fingers, they are, with sacred shovels, scooped into sacks and are carried out to sea where the tide runs swift, and there they are given into the care of old Neptune, who respects equally the customs of all nations.

Perhaps you have never noticed that to find a waste scrap of paper with Chinese characters written upon it is an impossibility. The wily celestial will abuse our papers as we do, but the Chinese papers—no. The journals of America, yellow or non-yellow, may be put to any ignominious use, they may even be stepped upon, the highest insult a Chinaman can offer to the memories of his ancestors. Who cares? The American



A "LITTLE MOTHER" IN CHINATOWN.

Mon War, which translated means "oven of beautiful writing." Mon War is also the name of the club organized in San Francisco for the purpose of paying tribute to the ancestral memories. The club is composed of the most influential residents in Chinatown. By a tax paid monthly by the voluntary subscribers, the organization is supported and the salaries of the keeper and his assistants in gathering the papers are paid. The furnace is a brick oven-like affair some five feet in height and four in width. On either side of the oven, groups of incense sticks send up tiny columns of blue. Facing the furnace on the opposite side of the room is the altar or private joss of the club. From a brass pendulum in the centre burns the sacred lamp filled with peanut oil. On either side of the altar and in various parts of the room, more incense spirals and gradually disappears in clouds of subtle fragrance.

In the early days of the Chinese new year, the priests from the joss houses gather and, each on alternate days, hold ceremony, uttering incantations and invoking blessings upon the sacred furnace and the Mon War Sher for the coming year. A framed inscription upon the wall of this room, translated, reads: "The spirits of our ancestors are pleased that we keep sacred the writings of our country." In one end of the room, waiting to be taken to sea, are piled a number of gray bags labeled "Sacred ashes of Mon War." Once a week these bags of ashes are taken by a Mon War wagon, kept especially for the purpose, to the water front, and there in a boat are rowed far out



BURNING THE SACRED PAPERS IN THE MON WAR FURNACE.



MANY A SACK FILLED WITH THE SACRED ASHES.

does not understand, so tread upon his papers if you will, but spare the literature of China. The Chinese writings are held sacred because Confucius and his contemporary sages used the same characters to reach the world with the words of wisdom which have immortalized their names. Letters that enter into the names of any of the Chinese saints are also revered. Last and best reason of all, because the ancestors from the beginning of time have used this silent method of communication. Out of respect to them the letters of the Chinese alphabet are thrice sacred. The Mon War Sher furnace of San Francisco is duplicated in every city or small settlement where a few Chinese are located.

"We cannot understand your attitude in regard to the literature of your country," said the pastor of a prominent Chinese church. "You are seemingly indifferent. The new arrivals from our land, never having seen anything like it before, are surprised and alarmed when they behold you wrapping packages with newspapers, cleaning windows, kindling fires, or any one of a hundred uses that papers are put to every day; even your letters and private correspondence you carelessly throw in the grate, or consign to the waste-basket. You step on, tear into shreds, and abuse that, which to us, written in our own tongue, is holy. We would no more think of trampling on a business letter than we would the Bible; they are equally sacred. Every Chinese home is provided with a clean box in which to receive all the discarded papers and letters. The collector comes three times a week to gather and convey them to the sacred furnace. The writing of the American people is, from biblical authority, handed down from the tablets of stone. The same mode of writing was used by the holy



CHINESE HIGH PRIEST TELLING FORTUNES ON THE SIDEWALK.

men and saints; yet while the Bible is held in reverence, these writings which are as holy from another point of view are destroyed."

The sacred furnace is called the Furnace of

where the waters are pure and the tide runs swift. This keeping of the sacred furnace is not a law of the court, but a custom handed down from the early days of China. Though it is generally kept a secret, it is observed wherever a number of Chinamen are congregated. In Canton and all other large cities of China a number of these sacred furnaces are maintained in order to handle all the letters; for there, too, every house, from the richest to the most menial, reserves its papers for the carrier. The Emperor has his private joss house, and to this are conveyed all the royal letters. They are burned by a priest, who also disposes of the ashes as they do here, by consigning them to the waves.

The furnace is the one place in the world where a secret is secure. However reckless a highbinder may be, however much he may wish possession of certain information, should the desired knowledge be given in full, in script already consigned to the Mon War Sher, he would not touch it. He could not for the sake of his own peace of mind on earth rouse the ire of all those generations of departed ancestors. He could not afford to jeopardize his position on the next plane by defiling a holy place. The six companies feel perfectly secure in sending their unsealed secrets to the furnace. Great bags of letters are taken from the various clubs daily. The dainty little almond-eyed women of China watch for the gatherer in order to place with their own hands in the sacred bag the messages which are so precious to them. The Chinese belle, when off with the old love and on with the new, holds no midnight seance with love-letters. There is no burning in secret, piece by piece, the precious script.

There is little chance for romance in the

Continued on page 94.



SCENE FROM "THE RED KLOOF," A NOTABLE EXAMPLE OF AN UNACCOUNTABLE DRAMATIC FAILURE.—Byron.

Why Plays Succeed or Fail

By Eleanor Franklin

THERE IS almost an unlimited fortune waiting in New York for the man or woman who can answer the question "What makes a play succeed?" Since the Bard of Avon immortalized himself the answer to all questions relating to the possibility of success in the theatrical world has been "The play's the thing." Certainly nobody will gainsay this, but why the remarkable and general indiscriminate in deciding which "play's the thing"? A good majority of the plays that are produced in New York are failures or half failures, I think, and yet men and women who have spent their entire lives in learning to judge play material are responsible for the productions. What actor whose name stands high on the roster of fame has more than one or two great successes to his credit in his entire career? And yet they all make new selections of plays every year. When has Mr. Richard Mansfield ever touched the mark he set for himself in his *Beau Brummel*? I speak of the actor, not the manager and producer. Where can Miss Maude Adams find another delicious *Lady Babbie*? Will somebody tell Mr. Charles Frohman and receive from that always generous manager a handsome reward?

Miss Henrietta Crosman set herself a pace in "*Mistress Nell*," and to please an exacting public must be *Mistress Nell* forever. At least, so she seems to think. She has never been anybody else in anything but name. She has called her *Rosalind* and *Phillippa* in "*The Sword*

one sees her in is enjoyable enough, since she imbues each rôle she plays with her own forceful and compelling personality, but why perforce must she revive "*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*" every so often? These are questions unanswerable but interesting enough to engage one's attention. Will Mr. William Gillette ever excel his creation of *Sherlock Holmes*? If he approaches it we should be satisfied. When a play is a great success we usually know pretty nearly why, but there are instances where a production will be a great financial success, drawing crowded houses for months, and the least discriminating or exacting critic will say "Well, what does the public see in that?" You have heard the remark a hundred times; so have I.

Then, again, sometimes a play will be produced which merits the most absolute triumph and the public will pass it by, even in the face of protesting critics and devotees. A couple of seasons ago Mr. Louis Mann and Miss Clara Lipman produced a dialect comedy called "*All on Account of Eliza*." The title, I suppose, attracted first attention. Then the certain indefinable something which makes a play appeal to the public, drew the audiences into the theatre, and Louis Mann and Clara Lipman were made. "*All on Account of Eliza*" was a nice little story enough, and Mr. Mann's characterization of the old German farmer, with a marked fondness for dogs and his son Walter, left an unforgettable

a level with the most notable character-actors of the day. The following year, however, he produced at the Savoy Theatre a play called "*The Red Kloof*." In it he assumed the part of an old Boer which he made as distinct and impressive a creation as Joseph Jefferson's *Rip Van Winkle*, or any of the great characterizations which stand out in bold relief upon the pages of dramatic history. It should have been the *pièce de résistance* of his entire career and should have given him by right of achievement a place alongside the best names on the roster of dramatic fame, and yet the public would have none of it. The few people who were fortunate enough to witness the performance pronounced it one of the greatest things ever seen in New York, but night after night Mr. Mann played to half-filled houses and was finally forced to take off "*The Red Kloof*" and substitute "*All on Account of Eliza*" for the remainder of the season.

There was an instance where an actor knew he had a splendid success from an artistic standpoint and could see no reason why the public should not put the stamp of its approval upon it. Does anybody know? I asked Miss Alice Fischer one day what she thought made so many good plays fail and so many bad plays succeed, and she answered without hesitation, "Local color." Dear me! Are we so narrow? Miss Fischer, the dear, exuberant one, was then in the first flush of her success



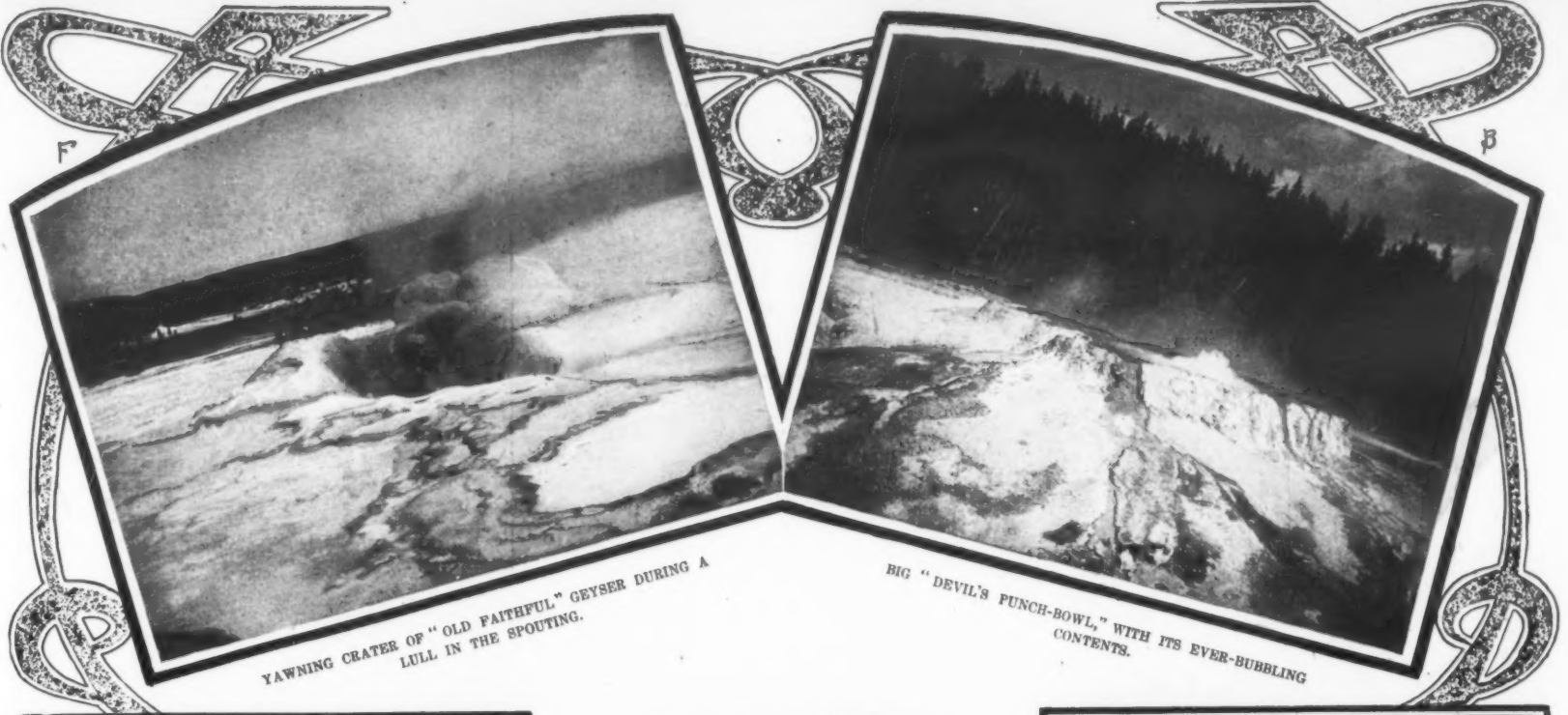
"THE DARLING OF THE GODS," THE NEW PLAY BY DAVID BELASCO, WHICH HAS PROVED TO BE AN EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS.—Byron.

of the King," and she is a charming, vivacious little lady, wearing doublet and hose inimitably, but she is always *Mistress Nell*. Then there is Mrs. Fiske. Every thing

impression with one, but nobody was ever heard to use the word "great" in connection with the performance, and nobody ever thought then of placing Mr. Mann on

in "*Mrs. Jack*," and that part of her mental horizon not occupied by that breezy Western widow was filled with

Continued on page 90.



YAWNING CRATER OF "OLD FAITHFUL" GEYSER DURING A LULL IN THE SPOUTING.

BIG "DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL," WITH ITS EVER-BUBBLING CONTENTS.



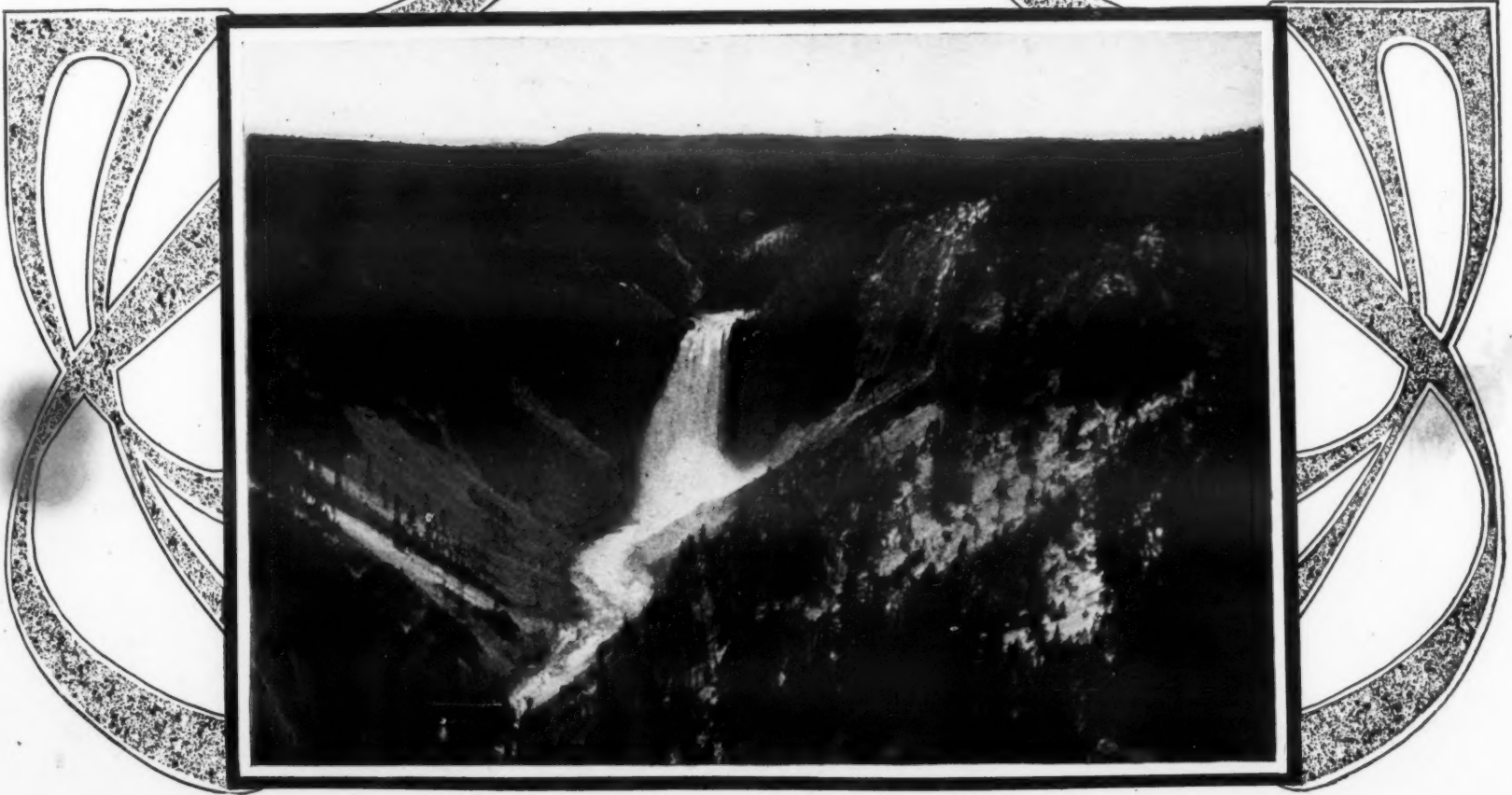
STUPENDOUS AND IMPRESSIVE GRAND CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE.



BOLD BRUIN HELPS HIMSELF TO THE CONTENTS OF A FEED-BAG.



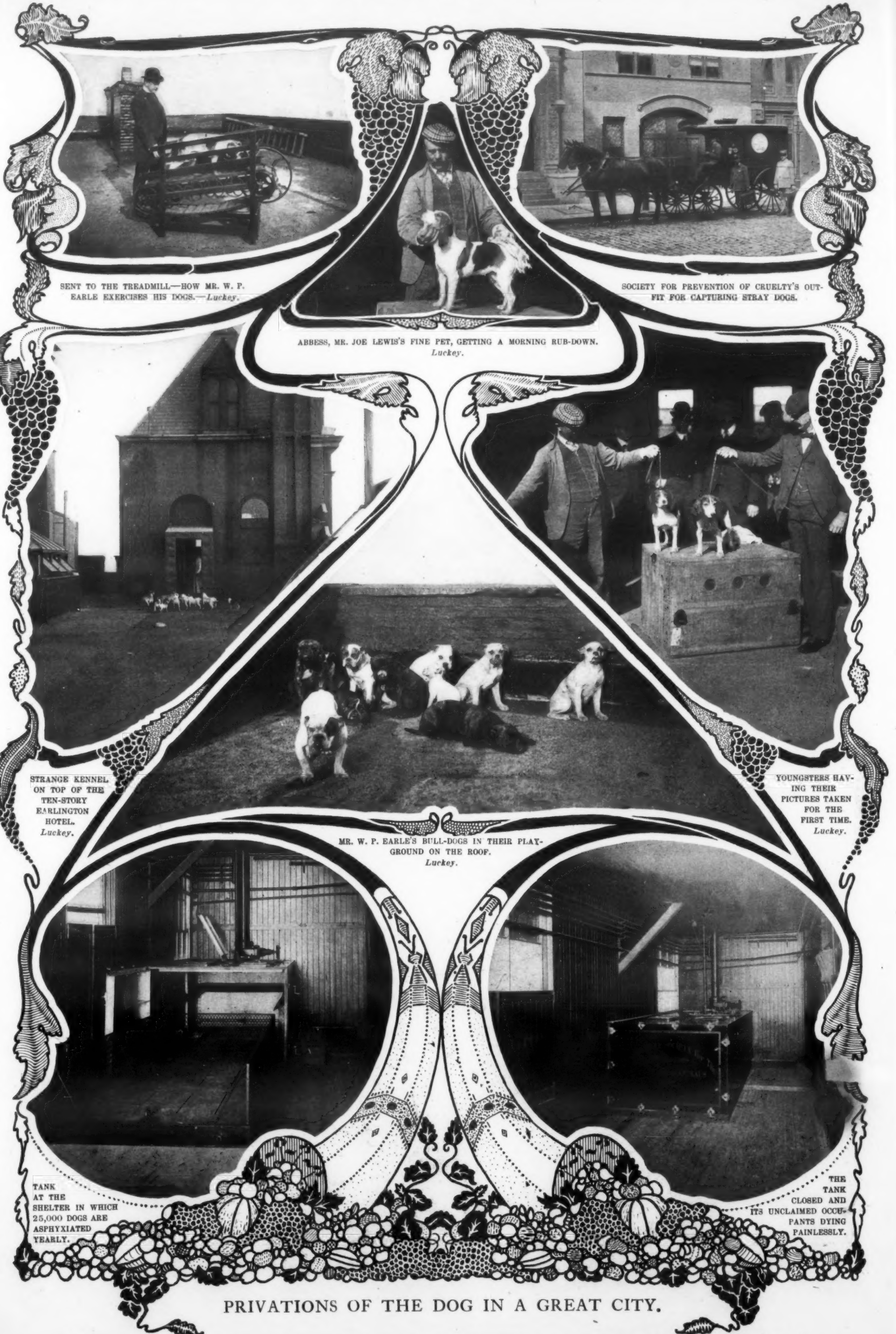
"OLD FAITHFUL'S" SPECTACULAR AND WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE.



FAMOUS AND STRANGELY-FASHIONED LOWER FALLS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

THE WORLD'S GRANDEST PUBLIC PARK, THE YELLOWSTONE.
WINTER'S SCENIC ATTRACTIONS IN OUR GREAT NATIONAL RESERVE, AMID GEYSERS AND CANYONS.

Photographs by G. Scherling. See page 78.



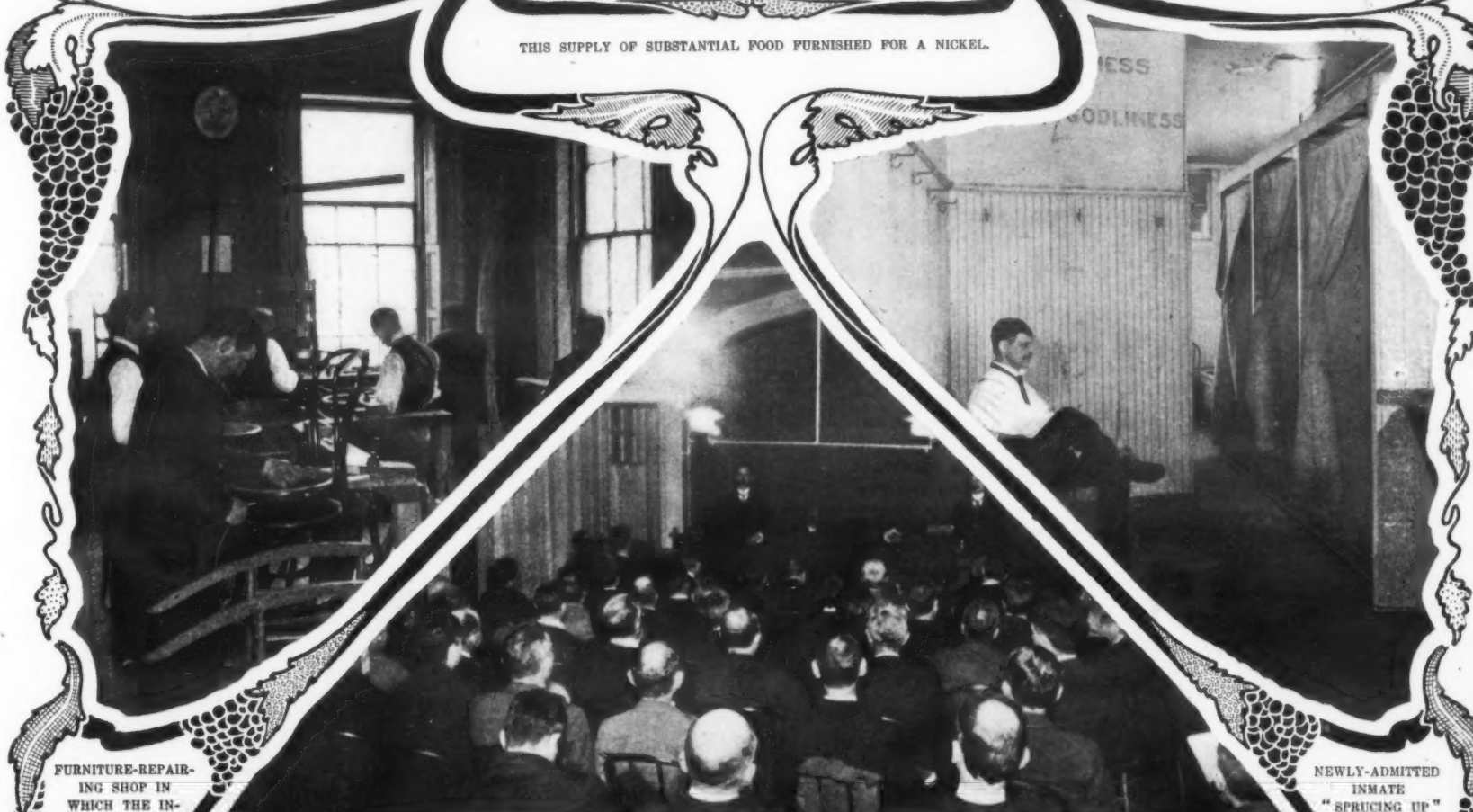
KENNELS AND PLAY-GROUNDS ON ROOFS OF NEW YORK'S SKY-SCRAPERS, AND A DEATH-TANK AT THE POUND.—See page 88.



RESTAURANT WHERE A HEARTY MEAL CAN
BE HAD FOR FIVE CENTS.

HUNGRY AND SHABBY CROWD SEEKING FOOD
AND CLOTHING.

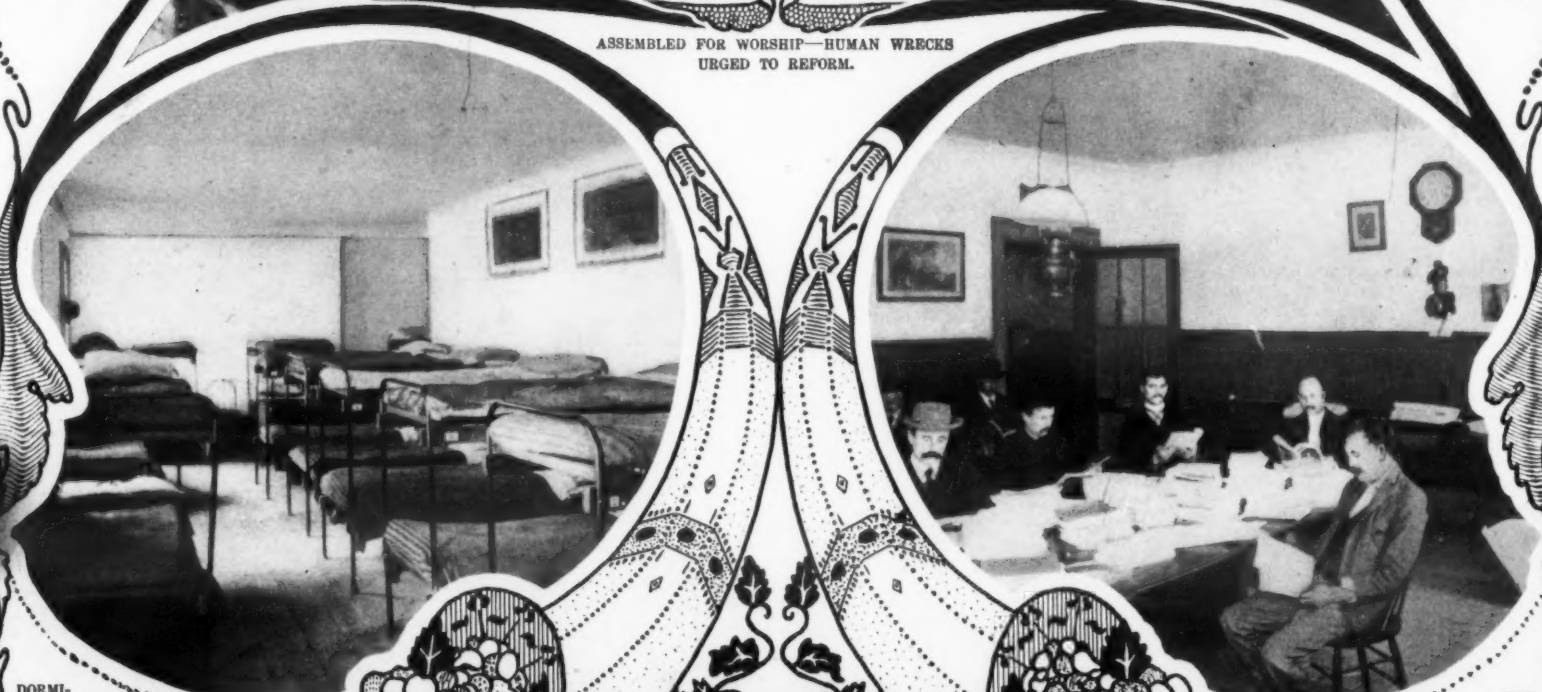
THIS SUPPLY OF SUBSTANTIAL FOOD FURNISHED FOR A NICKEL.



FURNITURE-REPAIR-
ING SHOP IN
WHICH THE IN-
MATES WORK.

NEWLY-ADMITTED
INMATE
"SPRUCING UP"
ONCE MORE.

ASSEMBLED FOR WORSHIP—HUMAN WRECKS
URGED TO REFORM.



DORMI-
TORY WITH
ITS ROWS OF COM-
FORTABLE
BEDS.

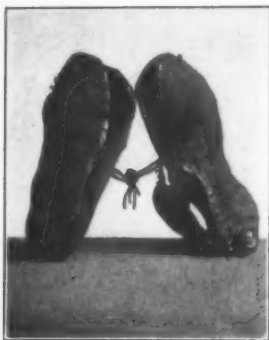
THE
PLEASANT
AND WELL-SUPPLIED
READING-
ROOM.

UNIQUE INSTITUTION FOR THE UPLIFTING OF MEN.

INDUSTRIAL CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE OF NEW YORK, WHICH STRIVES TO RECLAIM THE UNFORTUNATE.—See page 86.

A Charity which Fosters Self-respect

By Homer Greene



patience and a painstaking to be looked for only in true and devoted lovers of fallen humanity. Any honest endeavor having the latter end in view has a claim on the good-will and the support of the humane and the generous.

Among the useful charities of the metropolis which are run on the lines indicated is the Industrial Christian Alliance, located at No. 170 Bleecker Street, New York, an institution for helping men to help themselves, and maintained through its individual efforts and the donations of those charitably disposed. During its ten years of existence nearly 5,000 men have received assistance from the alliance in the shape of a home, food and clothing, and have thereby been enabled to make a new start in life. The men who come to the institution are such as would not receive any lasting benefit through temporary relief. Their depleted physical condition must be remedied before they are able to perform manual labor. They are therefore given a home for a time until they are able to care for themselves.

Ability and a willingness to work, with a desire to recover their manhood, are the only requisites for admission to the institution. The wants of every man who applies are carefully considered, and, if possible, relief is afforded. The alliance has no room for the man who will not help himself when opportunity is offered. The

PROBLEM of the most serious kind confronting philanthropic workers in a great city is the rehabilitation of men who have lost not only money and position, but also hope and self-respect. To relieve for the time being those who may be forlorn and distressed is comparatively an easy task; to restore them to their former plane in society, or to start them surely in that direction, is a work which requires a

work is unsectarian in theory and practice, but in their efforts to relieve the wants of the physical man the officials do not forget the needs of the spiritual. Religious teaching is given and the beneficiaries are urged to lead better lives. Aside from the permanent relief afforded, the alliance temporarily relieves the wants of thousands of men and women who daily apply for meals, shoes, and clothing.

All who come to the institution must bathe and have their personal effects thoroughly fumigated. Idleness is not tolerated, and every inmate is given employment in the direction in which he is best qualified. The furniture-repairing and chair-caning department is an industry in which skilled labor is employed. The broom and brush department is one of the chief sources of revenue, and aids materially in maintaining the institution. This branch provides employment for those who possess salesmen's abilities, as they make a house-to-house canvass, taking orders, after which the goods are delivered by wagon. Orders by mail are also attended to. All the laundry work is done by inmates at a nominal cost to the institution. All of the old clothing and shoes received from time to time, before being in a condition for use, must be repaired. This affords work for those who understand tailoring and shoemaking. The alliance, upon receipt of a postal card, sends for and takes away old clothing, broken and discarded home and office furniture; in fact, all kinds of household salvage is utilized in its industries. In the carpenter shop such repairing as is sent in is done. Carpenters are also sent out to do odd jobs whenever there is a call for such help.

One of the most notable features of the institution is its restaurant, which is certainly a boon to hungry men. For the small sum of five cents it gives a bowl of stew (one-fifth of a gallon), a portion of bread (one-third of a loaf), and a large cup of good coffee. This is a meal sufficient to appease the hunger of any man. Everything in connection with the restaurant is clean and tidy, and the most fastidious could not complain. The restaurant feeds on an average five hundred men daily, and attracts many a nickel that would otherwise have gone into the till of a free-lunch saloon. The money received for these

meals just about covers the cost of the materials. The culinary department is well managed and the kitchen is a credit to those in charge. There is a pleasant dining-room for the inmates, which is entirely separate from the restaurant. On Thanksgiving Day the alliance gives a good dinner to the inmates and to all hungry persons who may apply.

The cheerful reading-room, where the inmates are provided with good books and newspapers, is well patronized and is one of the most elevating influences of the institution. The dormitories are clean and comfortable, although from lack of room the beds are all double-deckers.

After being in the institution a short time there is a wonderful difference in the feeling of these men as to their personal appearance. They have lost their indifference and now feel some pride in their personality. This is the first symptom of the return of self-respect. While many go little further on the upward way, there are many others who fully retrieve their past and become worthy and useful members of the community. It is the results in the cases of these which justify the existence of such an institution.

The officers of the alliance say that with more commodious quarters, or with a building of its own, better and more lasting results could be accomplished. It would enable the alliance to start other industries, affording relief to a greater number of men, and make the institution self-sustaining, which the management hopes yet to do. Secretary Ralph Bryant's idea of a farm within a reasonable distance of the city, where all kinds of farm products could be raised for the use of the institution and the surplus sold, and which would afford congenial employment for a class of men unfitted for other duties in life, is deemed worthy of public consideration. During the past ten years hundreds of men have applied for assistance to whom such a farm would have been a god-send.

The officers of the alliance are Mr. James G. Beamer, president; Mr. John S. Huyler, vice-president; Mr. James C. Ware, treasurer, and Mr. Ralph Bryant, secretary. Its list of incorporators includes the names of prominent citizens.

Growing Hardships of the City Dog

By John Matthews



SOME WOMEN and a few men in this world bear peculiar malice toward the whole race of dogs. Naturally, under the circumstances, they exclude the animals from their own homes. No one, of course, disputes their right to do this; but they go further. They push their opinions to the extent of an attempt to make it a crime for a poor man, or even one in moderate circumstances, in a large city to keep a dog.

In the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York an ordinance has been introduced providing that no person shall keep a dog in any apartment house, flat, or tenement house occupied by more than one family. And the punishment designated is a fine of ten dollars, or, in default of that, imprisonment for ten days. This ordinance has, however, been reported unfavorably by the committee to which it was referred and will probably never be passed.

Statistics have shown that more than half the population of New York lives in apartment houses and tenements. The privilege of keeping a dog would belong only to those whose homes are in separate houses, the wealthier class. Such a law would necessitate the destruction of pet dogs by wholesale. The love which a dog inspires in some persons is next to the love of a human being for another. The dog appreciates affection and returns it. But the proposal, even, to kill more than half these pets in a great city like New York emphasizes the dangers and hardships there are in the life of the city dog.

It is a life of restrictions from beginning to end. There is less freedom in it than in the life even of the city child. It is existence with a string around the neck. Even the master is made, by custom and the law, to assume in public an attitude that is a fierce threat toward his pet. One sees frequently in the residence streets and on the boulevards a man and a dog out for a walk together. The pet may be a tender, fleecy little beast, weak with lack of exercise and too much good feeding, and too timid to bark or romp; but, nevertheless, one does not fail to see in the hand of the man a formidable weapon, a whip, usually of rawhide like those which it is said were used by cruel masters in slave time for bloody punishment. These whips are carried in a loop in the hand, and much in the same secret fashion that one would expect a burglar to carry a "blackjack." There seems to be an attempt to conceal the whip and at the same time have it ready for instant use. One sees strong men and beautiful women, whip in hand, strolling along with gentle little spaniels. The picture suggests that it might

not be out of place for a nursemaid to carry a club as she takes her little charges for an airing. Some of those who hear the dog whips wear a commendable air of shame, but one can see in this fad of the dog whip the tremendous power of custom. The faint excuse is the discipline of the tender dog. But the apparent reason is the fact that others are doing the same thing. All the sheep are going over the same stile.

But the hardship of the dog is reactive. Many young men living in apartment houses creep from their rooms and their luxurious beds in the dark of the early morning to give their favorite dogs a little outdoor exercise. Others perform the same office after dark at night. The roofs of apartment hotels are made in many instances the parade ground for pet dogs, and here they are given daily exercise by maids.

In the parks children and dogs are taken for outings together, equals before the nursemaid. In fact, in other instances, too, the child and the dog are placed on equal footing; for example, in apartments where "dogs and children are not allowed." In the great city where there is no longer ground space to spare, the roofs of buildings become backyards; and the manager of one of the tall New York hotels has put the roof of his building to a unique use. It is the backyard in which he keeps his dogs, for he has a very fine kennel of English bulldogs. The entire roof is their romping place, and in one corner is a little brick building which is the kennel and which contains on both sides several tiers of stalls for the dogs. But queerest of all is the device for giving the creatures their exercise. This is a treadmill, the movable floor being placed on an angle, so that when the dog is not moving he will slip backward out of the mill. This exercise has developed fine muscles on the backs of the fierce-looking brutes, and it serves as a substitute for country rambles.

The transient dog in the big city has a precarious existence. His being in a big hotel is made a secret as though his presence were a disgrace. He is given over to the porter, and even the doubtful care which the pet then receives costs its master about fifty cents a day. The porter usually takes the unfortunate animal to the dark basement and ties him there. As long as the master is a guest of the house the dog is fed, but he is given no freedom. But the lot of the transient dog is much better than that of the unfortunate permanent resident who has lost his home. The number of homeless dogs put to death each year in New York is astonishing. Last year the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to which the city shifted the responsibility of the regulation of the dog question, destroyed 25,000 dogs in the "Shelter," which is the name given to what is usually known as the "dog pound." But that number is small when compared with the destruction of cats. In 1901 65,000 New York cats met a humane death. This killing of stray dogs and cats is performed in the most scientific manner. It is a death which is practically painless. The dogs and cats

are asphyxiated by gas. In the "shelter" is a long airtight tank. The unfortunate dog-tramps and foundlings are put into this tank, the doors are shut, and a large volume of gas is turned on. The first effect is drowsiness. There is no choking, as many suppose. And after the drowsiness, with which there is a peculiar dullness in the head, comes sleep, and after sleep, death. The same process is followed in killing cats.

The dog shelter is, also, a sort of placing-out bureau for homeless canines. When one is starting for a long journey, or for some other reason thinks it necessary to give up his dog, the animal may be taken to the shelter, and will be kept there and exhibited to any one who calls and wishes to adopt a pet. But should an inquiry fail to come within the allotted time, the death warrant is sealed and into the tank goes the dog. But the poor creature without a home or master and who is captured and taken to the shelter in one of the society's wagons is absolutely without hope. He has only forty-eight hours to live. If one who calls at the shelter should take a fancy to such a one and wish to adopt him, the thing could not be done; the law of the city forbids. For the dog which has strayed from home and is taken to the "shelter" there are just forty-eight hours, and no more, in which he may hope to see his master. Think what a period of suspense—if the animal knew!

During those forty-eight hours he and his companions in misfortune are given the best of fare. They are fed on the approved dog foods—finer living than many of them ever knew before; so that after all the last days are the best for some of them. The agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals capture dogs by hand and put them in baskets, and then place them in wagons. The wire hooks which were once employed for catching the beasts by the leg are no longer used. Formerly there was a different and a most cruel method of destroying dogs. They were all crowded into a great wooden cage at the pound and this was dropped into the waters of the East River.

The effort of a citizen of New York, through the alderman of his ward, to restrict the ownership of dogs aroused a loud protest, in which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was prominent. The author of the ordinance to exclude from the city all but the most aristocratic of dogs used as one of his arguments the very fact of the city dog's hardship. He said in a letter to a New York newspaper: "In the first place, from the very nature of the canine species, nature's law requires that they shall have constant outdoor exercise, especially to the open climatic condition wherever they may be. A dog is constantly inclosed in a hot, stuffy flat, and overfed with delicacies and food that is outwardly foreign to its digestive and physical organs." As his second argument he adds: "The occupants of the flats where dogs are permitted to be harbored are subject to the various diseases of the dogs, namely, mange and a terrible and

Continued on page 94.



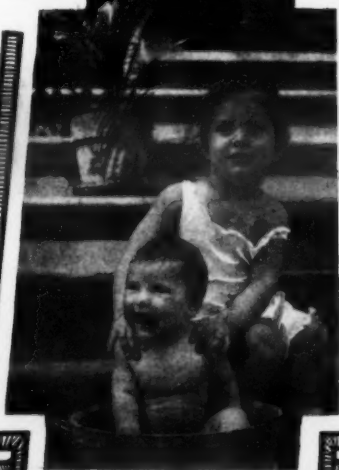
(PRIZE-WINNER.) LAUNCHING ON THE HARLEM—UNCLE SAM'S TORPEDO-BOAT GLIDES INTO THE WATER
Bruce Sringecour, New York.



PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES ON THE GREAT NILE DAM AT ASSOUAN, EGYPT.—Miss K. Batcheller, Egypt.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MILES IN THE PHILIPPINES—LEAVING COLOMBA, LUZON, FOR BATANGAS.—C. B. Perkins, Luzon.



DELIGHTED INFANTS TAKING A SUN-BATH IN OLD VIRGINIA.—A. H. Thurmman, Virginia.



"HOW WE FELLOWS MANAGED TO EARN OUR CHRISTMAS MONEY."
G. H. Meek, Ohio.



AN EGYPTIAN BARBER "SHOP" AT LUXOR, ON THE NILE.—Mrs. J. H. Knapp, New York.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.

PICTURES OF ODD AND TAKING SCENES CAUGHT IN THE CAMERA'S SWEEP FROM THE HUDSON TO THE NILE.



THE LATE JOHN FISKE, FAMOUS PHILOSOPHER AND HISTORICAL WRITER.—Bartlett.



REV. DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE AT WORK IN HIS LIBRARY. From "Authors of Our Day in Their Homes."



THE LATE FRANCIS PARKMAN, A MASTER AMONG AMERICAN HISTORIANS.

In the World of Letters

By La Salle A. Maynard

IT HAVING been my privilege to enjoy Dr. Hale's "Memories of a Hundred Years," as they have appeared in the monthly numbers of *The Outlook* during the past year, I am better prepared than I could otherwise have been to form a just estimate of them now that they have been brought out in two substantial volumes. Some of Dr. Hale's writing in recent years, and especially his historic work, has been justly criticised as being "patchy," inaccurate, and superficial, the evident product of too much haste and a lack of adequate preparation. This is one of the penalties that Dr. Hale has had to pay for being such an amazingly busy man all these years, with his head and heart always deep in a hundred good causes, not being able, or willing, apparently, to realize that an octogenarian can hardly be equal to tasks that would put a severe test upon the physical and mental powers of even as young and strenuous a man as Mr. Roosevelt. With all his fine literary gifts and his remarkable versatility, Dr. Hale has not been able to perform miracles and thus to be a reform leader, a public lecturer, an organizer of charities, civic leagues, and Chautauqua circles, an editor of several papers, and space would fail us to tell what besides, and with it all find time to do careful and painstaking literary work. But however this may be as to Dr. Hale's literary productions in the past fifteen or twenty years, the criticism of hastiness and superficiality does not lie against these "Memories of a Hundred Years." Nothing that has come from Dr. Hale's hand since his unique and incomparable "The Man Without a Country," ranks with this latest work in real charm and enduring value. In fact, the things we have just mentioned, Dr. Hale's immense and ceaseless activities, which have weakened his other literary products, are the very things that give to this new book its most attractive and absorbing qualities. For these are the "Memories" of a man whose active life has actually covered three-quarters of the century of which he writes, and whose interests and activities during that period have brought him into intimate association with almost every man and woman worth knowing or hearing about on both sides of the Atlantic and regions beyond, and enabled him also to speak from personal knowledge and experience of almost every great movement, social, political and religious, which has swept over the face of the civilized world in that time. Certainly no man living, and we can think of none among the departed, held such intimate and large relations to the men and the world of his day as Dr. Hale, and it is out of the experiences of a life so rich in its associations, so varied in its range of useful service, and so fruitful of good that this work has been written.

NO DESCRIPTIVE writer of the day has learned to use the camera with more pleasing effect or finer artistic sense to supplement the work of his pen than Mr. Clifton Johnson, and the readers of our best journals and magazines for some years past have been made familiar with Mr. Johnson's name attached to illustrated sketches of life and scenery in our own and other lands. In "New England and Its Neighbors" a number of such sketches have been bound together in a beautiful and substantial volume, specially adapted by reason of its profuse and delightful illustrations as a gift-book for the holidays, or, for that matter, any time of year. The scenery depicted ranges as far westward as the valley of the "blue Juniata," where, according to the sweet old melody which our mothers used to sing,

"Wild roved an Indian girl,
Bright Alfarata."

and as far into New England proper as the logging camps and quaint coast towns of Maine. Between these happy extremes we have glimpses of Valley Forge, not as it looked in the grim days of the famine winter, but as it appears in its present-day guise, surrounded by the rich meadows and fertile uplands of eastern Pennsylvania, and also of the Hudson River valley, the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, the homes and haunts of Fenimore Cooper at Otsego Lake, and the sandy reaches of quaint and picturesque Cape Cod. In his rambles in and about these historic localities Mr. Johnson has kept a sensitive, quick, and sympathetic mind in operation as well as a good camera, and his pages are interspersed with many observations and anecdotes as apt and delightful in their way as the pictures themselves.

THE QUESTION has been raised in a quarter where questions of the kind command respect, whether the editor and the publishers of the book "The Struggle for a Continent" have not taken unwarrantable liberties by thus undertaking to condense within the limits of a single small volume the substance of a number of volumes written by that acknowledged master among American historians, Francis Parkman. The point is whether any condensation can be made of such writings as those of Parkman that does not miss the special charm and interest attaching to his work as a whole and thus impair its literary value in the eyes of future readers. However true it might be in general, cannot feel that the criticism holds against this volume edited by Mr. Pelham Edgar, but that the work will serve, rather, as a strong inducement to many readers to go to the original sources and take up the whole of Parkman for themselves. Mr. Edgar has performed his editorial service with such fine discrimination, such conscientious painstaking, and such evident appreciation of the proper limitations of his work, as not only to produce a volume which is intensely interesting and complete in itself, but which performs the further valuable office, as have intimated, of introducing Parkman to many who have not known of him by personal knowledge before. Life is short and the number of good books is ever longer; it is a positive gain, therefore, if people may be induced to read even a condensation of Parkman if they find time to read no more. It is useless to bring purely sentimental considerations to bear in such a case as this. This is a busy, practical age, and we must be thankful for any fair and honest method of bringing the best literature, old or new, to the knowledge of the masses.

IT WAS Carlyle who predicted that it would be at least a hundred years or more after the death of Napoleon before the world would be in a way to judge rightly of the character and influence of that famous soldier. How much the memoirs of Dr. John Stokoe, now given to the world, will contribute to that end, would be hard to say. The purpose of the volume is rather to vindicate the honor of Dr. Stokoe, one of Sir Hudson Lowe's victims and scapegoats, than to add to the sum of historical knowledge as to the melancholy story of Napoleon's exile at St. Helena. But Dr. Stokoe was an eye-witness of some of the long-disputed episodes in Bonaparte's captivity, and his testimony corroborates in detail the general charges made against Sir Hudson Lowe of malicious treatment of his captive. Stokoe was surgeon of one of the war-ships which guarded the "lonely rock" on which Napoleon after Waterloo was imprisoned, and when Dr. O'Meara was intrigued out of St. Helena by Sir Hudson Lowe, Stokoe attended Napoleon for a few days. He took a grave view of Napoleon's condition, expressed a fear—justified by his patient's death a few months later—that the Emperor's life was endangered by the unhealthy climate of Longwood, and predicted an early fatal termination to Napoleon's illness if the conditions of his captivity were not ameliorated. The suspicious Sir Hudson Lowe smelt treason in the doctor's honest diagnosis, and for some trifling technical offenses Stokoe was tried by court-martial, condemned and dismissed from the naval service—a victim of his professional uprightness. The book fully vindicates Stokoe's integrity, even if it leaves him guilty of mild indiscretion. It is, however, a scathing indictment of Sir Hudson Lowe of uncherished memory.

NO HISTORICAL work published during the past year will outrank in genuine literary interest the volume on "New France and New England," by the late John Fiske. This final volume forms the only remaining link needed to complete the chain of histories of this country, from the discovery of America to the adoption of the Constitution, upon which Dr. Fiske had for so many years been engaged, and the achievement of which was his great ambition. It shares with all Mr. Fiske's work the great qualities of his mind and the rare grace of his style, and presents in a broad, philosophic manner the causes and events which marked the victory on this continent of the English civilization over the French. The book is full of dramatic incidents, brightened by the figures of many notable characters. All significant aspects of the period surveyed, Mr. Fiske has firmly grasped and

clearly portrayed, and the work is an important addition to the literature of history. The volume is uniform in style with Mr. Fiske's earlier historical works.

A PATHETIC interest attaches to the last paragraph of the last story in "John Gayther's Garden," the posthumous volume of stories by Frank R. Stockton. In reading it, it is difficult to believe that the writer did not have some presentiment of the truth that his "stories" were, indeed, "all told," and that for him at least the "winter" was close at hand. This is the paragraph: "The stories are all told. The winter has come. The orchard is stripped of its leaves, and, sear and brown, they cover the garden paths and are strewn over the box borders. The fruits are all garnered. The bare vines that cover the summer-house are like dead memories of what has been. The vegetable-beds are empty. The black frost has settled upon bloom and foliage on the upper terrace. The sweet, blithe song of the red thrush has ceased. The family have gone to a sunnier clime. And John Gayther walks alone in his garden."

REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS and the editor's letters accompanying them constitute one of the sure resultants of a literary life. The question what to do with them has been answered by William Futey Gibbons, author of "Those Black Diamond Men." He wove the rejected stories in as parts of the continuous narrative of the book, and used the blank side of the editor's letters of declination on which to write the opening chapter. A man must have grit and a keen sense of humor to do that, and by reading his vivid book, any one can see that Mr. Gibbons has both, and more. It is characteristic of the man who has seen amusing situations in the hard lives of the coal-miners to see also the amusing possibilities of a collection of polite "unavailables."

THE RARE enjoyment has been mine on several occasions of hearing Martha S. Gielow's readings and impersonations of Southern plantation life, and for this reason I have taken up her recent book, "Old Plantation Days," with high anticipations and have not been disappointed. The tales which make up the book were taken from the lips of an old black "mammy," and they bear the impress of truth. A more delightful contribution has not been made to the literature which seeks to describe negro life as it was in the ante-bellum days—its most interesting period. The volume is illustrated with a series of striking character-photographs by John W. Ott.

EVER SINCE Messrs. Little, Brown & Company purchased the publishing business of Roberts Brothers, thereby securing all of Louisa M. Alcott's books, juveniles have occupied a conspicuous place in the autumn announcements. Last year the Boston firm published twelve new illustrated books for boys and girls, by as many popular juvenile authors, besides new holiday editions of Miss Alcott's "Little Women" and "An Old-Fashioned Girl."

New Books Referred To on This Page.

- NEW FRANCE AND NEW ENGLAND. By John Fiske. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.65 net.)
JOHN GAYTHER'S GARDEN. By Frank R. Stockton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)
NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA. Being Extracts from the Diary of John Stokoe. (New York: John Lane, \$2.)
NEW ENGLAND AND ITS NEIGHBORS. By Clifton Johnson. Profusely illustrated. (Macmillan & Company, \$1.50.)
THOSE BLACK DIAMOND MEN. By William Futey Gibbons. (The Fleming H. Revell Company, \$1.50.)
OLD PLANTATION DAYS. By Martha S. Gielow. (New York: R. H. Russell, \$1.50.)
THE STRUGGLE FOR A CONTINENT. By Francis Parkman. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., \$1.50 net.)
DR. HALE'S MEMORIES OF A HUNDRED YEARS. Two volumes. Profusely illustrated. (New York: The Macmillan Company, \$5 net.)

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Grau's forces
at the Metro-
politan
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House.—*Thors.*



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most popular successes.—*Savoy.*



HUGO HEERMAN,
The distinguished German violinist, about to make his first appearance in this country.
—*Marr.*



MISS GERTRUDE QUINLAN,
Who has made one of the hits in "The Sultan of
Sulu," at Wallack's.

THE DRAMATIC SEASON IN MIDWINTER.

NOTABLE ATTRACTIONS AND LEADING PLAYERS NOW BEFORE THE PUBLIC ON THE NEW YORK STAGE.

Why Plays Succeed or Fail

Continued from page 82.

the memory of the splendid success of "Arizona," which she cited repeatedly as an example of the extreme Americanism of Americans. The year "Arizona" made its great record the town was filled with imported failures, and last year we had a few and have not been spared during the present season, and Miss Fischer had some reason, I suppose, for her opinion that local color makes for the success of American productions; but such a play as "Arizona" would succeed in the heart of Africa if the nations understood its language and knew anything about the great country in which its action takes place. It made a marked success in London, while "Sherlock Holmes," being distinctly English, made as great a success here as any play ever produced on either side of the water; and I beg to believe it was not because an American gentleman was its author. Local color has nothing at all to do with it, I should say. How about "A Message from Mars," which ran with its English star a whole season at the Garrick and might return for another long engagement?

Talking with Mr. J. E. Dodson one day I casually broached the subject to get his opinion upon this most interesting point. He is an actor of broad experience and has been identified with more successes than almost any other character-actor on the stage, and he should know somewhat of the thing that is needed in a play to make it catch the public eye and win the people's ducaats. "Heart interest," said he; "nothing else! A play may be faulty in construction and it may be laid in Zululand or Fairyland, but if it has a pretty story of human joy and suffering, a theme which appeals to the always human, human hearts, it will succeed. Each person who sees it will say to his friends and neighbors, 'I enjoyed that play. Go see it,' and they will come. The money will roll into the box-office and the play will succeed just because it appeals to the heart—the simple human heart that likes to be touched with stories comprehensible to itself. It is human interest every time!"

Now, doesn't that sound plausible? Yet Mr. Dodson himself produced, a few weeks later, was in fact at that time rehearsing, Madeleine Lucette Ryley's "An American Invasion," which was full of politics and small talk, yet absolutely devoid of "human interest" from start to finish. Strange! Why did he not recognize that fact before he had spent thousands of dollars on a production? The play ran only a few weeks with disastrous financial results, and yet Mr. Dodson knows what qualities are necessary in a play to make it a popular success.

When I saw Virginia Harned in "Iris," I came out of the theatre feeling soiled. That is the word. There is no other to express it. I wanted to feel the cool air blowing upon my face. I longed to get into a quiet clean place where I might hear the strains of some sweet old song full of belief in the goodness of this bad old world, and I was simply overjoyed when I met some whole-souled, ordinary, commonplace, middle-class, genial, sweet-faced friends with whom I could talk for a while on wholesome topics before it was time to shut my cwn door upon myself for the night. When Mrs. Maynard was telling me about little Jeannie's new white silk winter coat—I remember it distinctly—and that rosy-faced youngster's joy in it, I was saying to myself, "Well, bless God, it is a sweet, common old world after all, full of the solidity of beautiful family life; and such maudlin weakness, such soul-sickening hard-heartedness and mawkish, vicious, insipid sentiment as is displayed night after night in that awful play has no place in it and no right to intrude itself upon simple hearts and lives." Of course I know the world is full of Irises and Maldonados, and that I should have seen the force of the moral that such a play is supposed to point, but that is the way I felt. It seemed like an unnecessary infliction to me, and I wanted to hold on to something strong and good and get out into the open. I never recommended this performance to a friend and I never heard it commended by anybody and yet it ran to the capacity of the house week after week. It was a success, and will somebody tell me why? Perhaps for Mr. Dodson's reason that it was full of human interest; but I cannot understand what it is in such that makes our hearts beat in response to such an appeal.

Perhaps Mr. David Belasco knows as

well as any man how to make a play succeed, since everything he has produced in later years has been a high-light triumph for him as dramatist and manager and for the players whom he has starred in these productions. The great success of his Mrs. Carter stands as a unique triumph in the annals of American stage history, while his productions of "Zaza" and "Du Barry" have never been excelled as popular successes. Mr. David Warfield's *Simon Levi* in "The Auctioneer" was one of the unforgettable creations of last season and was the fruit of David Belasco's genius; and now, with that strange, beautiful Japanese poem, "The Darling of the Gods," he has given to the name of Miss Blanche Bates the dignity to which every ambitious man and woman on the stage aspires.


The strong firm of managers headed by Mr. Charles Frohman—or, I suppose, one should say Mr. Charles Frohman himself, the greatest of theatrical managers—produces during the course of a season in New York and London sufficient plays to last him for five years if each of them succeeded; but the majority of them fall far short of their manager's expectations, and that brave man replaces them as they fail with other failures, perhaps losing enough money in this way every season to build a new theatre. After a play is produced and has failed to attract the public the manager can usually see the reason of the failure, but many times it is inexplicable, as in the case of "The Red Kloof," "The Sunken Bell" produced by Mr. Sothorn, and others one might mention; and the question naturally arises, why after years of play reading and producing does a man not learn to know a play that will succeed?

Mr. Frohman has turned down many a play only to see some other manager pick it up and make a fortune with it. Oh, the fortunes that could be saved and the fortunes that would be made if somebody possessed unerring genius for discriminating between the good and bad in dramatic writing! I know of several instances where plays have failed because a "backer" proved himself to be exactly what his name implies, backing down and out of his agreement just at the critical moment. Hundreds of plays have been "nursed" to success by clever managers, but to do this one must have capital. It takes unlimited diplomacy, a genius for advertisement, and a gigantic "nerve" to keep a play running to losing business and to make the public think in spite of itself that it is a success. This is called, in theatrical parlance, "forcing a run," and is meant more to give a play value on the road than for metropolitan favor.

If a play has a long New York run it is generally supposed by the people west of Jersey to be a success, at least this is the way Mr. Manager figures; but sometimes a play will have a real success in New York and get out to Chicago and be pooh-poohed and passed up altogether. There are a lot of independent spirits west of the Alleghenies. Perhaps if Mr. Mann had had a steadfast backer to hold "The Red Kloof" up a little longer he might finally have made the public, the capricious public, turn her beautiful, smiling face himward; but alas! it is an expensive venture, and who likes to gamble with such long odds against one?

England Wants American Wares.

SOME VALUABLE hints are contained in a recent consular report from Consul Mahin at Nottingham, England, in regard to the American wares that are most popular now in that country. One of these is office furniture. A member of an English firm recently remarked to Mr. Mahin: "I regret to say as a patriotic Englishman, that ninety per cent. of the office furniture we sell is American." Roll-top desks are in special favor. American corsets rule the market. English dealers say that they eclipse the Paris styles, and that the French makers are, perforce, getting their patterns from the United States. An American roaster for cooking meats so as to retain their juices and rendering basting unnecessary, is in high favor and has a great sale in England.



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The South American El Dorado

By Jack St. Armont

SO lively is the interest aroused in the subject of Venezuela that everything written is attentively read.

Notwithstanding the fact that Caracas, the capital of the country, is but one week's run from New York, and, if we are to consider our most southerly possession, Puerto Rico, but forty hours from the United States, few Americans have a very clear idea of the wonderfully rich country lying so near at hand. The dazzling stories told by the old Spanish conquerors, long thought to be highly exaggerated, are more or less believed by the very few adventurous explorers who have given time to investigation and research.

The gold mines of Venezuela have produced \$40,000,000 during the past 20 years, under the most crude methods of management. Silver and copper and other metals have been mined in a desultory way for years by the natives whenever they could spare the time from their fiestas.

Venezuela is the most fertile country in the world, possesses most excellent geographical and commercial advantages, and, in fact, presents opportunities and resources such as few countries enjoy. The southern part of the country, where it borders on Brazil, in the equatorial belt, produces in its natural state a plant strictly indigenous to the country, the Hevea Brasiliensis, known commonly as the rubber tree, and so great is the demand for rubber that the natural forests of Venezuela are to-day regarded by authorities as of more value than the richest gold mine. Gold mines will exhaust, rubber forests protected in their natural state will produce indefinitely, a tree will continue yielding its milk for 35 or 40 years, and, meanwhile, the young plants constantly growing will perpetuate the forest of "gold-bearing trees" to the end of time. From the ports of Para and Manaos on the Amazon were shipped last year \$50,000,000 worth of the highest-priced rubber in the world.

Besides the Hevea Brasiliensis are found in the forests rosewood, teak, mahogany and other precious woods, besides cacao, cinchona, cocanut, tonka and vanilla, and hundreds of valuable and necessary products of commerce.

In the light of recent happenings America and Venezuela will doubtless grow very closely together within the next few years, as Venezuelans do not possess the necessary vim and energy to win success in the development of their country and depend on the United States for their imports and regard her as the natural market for their exports. Let good, live, energetic men of resources take hold of this country and develop it on the same lines as have been followed in the North American continent and I predict that in a few years Venezuela will have developed under this energy to one of the richest producing countries on the globe.

Already far-seeing and shrewd financiers, who have by these characteristics amassed vast fortunes in America, are seizing the opportunities offered, and to-day a powerful United States corporation is operating and rapidly perfecting its system in the southern part of Venezuela, along the same lines which made for the phenomenal success of the great Hudson's Bay Company, in trading for furs in North America, and the company which founded the John Jacob Astor fortunes.

This company owns 1,000,000 acres, or 1,400 square miles, comprising the largest standing body of natural rubber trees in the world, a careful "cruising" of which has shown an average of more than six trees to the acre over 15 years old, to gather the milk from which will require the labor of 40,000 people, most of whom are available.

Through this enormous tract flows the Casiquire River, which connects the Rio Orinoco and the Rio Negro, and the company owns a strip 3 miles wide on one side and 5 miles wide

on the other throughout the entire 175 miles of this river. At convenient points along this river are being established "trading posts" where will be carried merchandise consisting of calico, beads, tobacco, food stuffs, and all the varied commodities used by the natives, which will be traded for rubber. Situated so far from cities or villages, the native has no use for money, and is dependent upon the trader; their wants are few, and in the majority of cases actual necessities are a luxury.

This great company finds itself placed in the same relationship with the natives of South America as was the Hudson's Bay Company in the northland and the West India Company in the Indies. For nearly one thousand miles up the Amazon and the Negro the country lying tributary holds untold possibilities, which only await the advent of the trading post, conducted on a fairly honest basis, to develop its wonderful wealth. It is the purpose of the Para Company to trade with the natives far into the interior, and to that end will send its factors with great stores of merchandise far up into these regions, where they will be welcomed as benefactors. They will be in a position to barter for the products of the rubber forests and the treasure trove of this vast storehouse of nature. Operating their own boats, the transportation problem is solved, and the profits possible in this business are enormous.

The management of the company's affairs in the interior is in the most competent hands, their chief being Mr. Kenneth Rose, for years a resident of this country and a thorough business man and trader, located at the head station of the company, at San Carlos, at the mouth of the Rio Casiquire, on the Rio Negro. Under Mr. Rose is a corps of efficient men, several of whom could fill his position should the necessity arise, so that by no known possibility could the business suffer through lack of men thoroughly trained for this peculiar work. Every detail has been so carefully worked out and so well systematized as to give ample assurance of absolutely trustworthy and efficient handling of affairs at that end of the line.

It is desired to call the attention of the thoughtful reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to the unprecedented opportunity offered to the person of small or large means, and in every walk of life, to so invest their earnings or surplus capital as to assure an income for years to come, and one which will steadily increase year by year, giving a competency for old age far better than life insurance or any other form of asset to be left to the loved ones, a security as stable as a government bond.

The capital stock of the company is divided into 500,000 shares of common stock, having a par value of \$10 per share, at which price it is offered to the public in limited quantity and for a short time only. There is but one kind of stock, no bonds or debts of any kind. A fortune has already been expended in acquiring the property, establishing trading posts, etc.; it is already operating, and the public is invited into an established business already earning large returns, their money to be used for further development. It is figured that the rubber costs, ready for export, 35 cents per pound, and sells for 90 cents per pound in New York to-day. Two thousand laborers will earn a 6 per cent dividend on the entire capital stock, and when it is considered that it will require the 40,000 laborers available to harvest the entire crop each season the figures exceed comprehension. Besides the profit on the rubber one must figure the margin of at least 50 per cent. net made on the merchandise traded for the commodity, and the extraordinary profit realized from the trading posts up the river.

It takes but a minute's calculation to figure the great earning capacity of the enterprise.

The Hudson's Bay Company has paid millions of dollars in dividends to its stockholders and its stock is worth 4,000 for one to-day and none for sale. They traded with the fur hunters, this company trades with the rubber hunters. Why should not this stock be worth as much as Hudson's Bay Company eventually, especially as the uses for rubber are constantly increasing, and as the fur-bearing animals decreased, so is the rubber-bearing tree decreasing in numbers throughout the world. The company tapping the wild trees, under competent overseers, and cared for as this company will care for them, perpetuates the industry for all time, and is the only way by which this most valuable commodity can be conserved.

An illustrated booklet treating on this subject, and all desired information, will be furnished on application to Para Rubber Plantation Co., Dept. B, 52 Broadway, New York City; or Canadian Office, 64 Canada Life, Montreal.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 6 to 19, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET OPENING, between Kingsbridge Road and 11th Avenue. Confirmed December 9, 1902; entered January 3, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 3, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 3 to 16, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 11. FREEMAN STREET PAVING, from East 169th Street to Southern Boulevard.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. CRESCENT AVENUE SEWER, between East 187th Street and Arthur Avenue; also, ARTHUR AVENUE SEWER, between Crescent Avenue and East 182nd Street; also, ADAMS PLACE SEWER, between Crescent Avenue and East 182nd Street; also, HUGHES AVENUE SEWER, between Crescent Avenue and East 182nd Street; also, BELMONT AVENUE SEWER, between Crescent Avenue and East 182nd Street; also, CAMBRELENG AVENUE SEWER, between Crescent Avenue and Grote Street; also, BEAUMONT AVENUE SEWER, between East 187th Street and East 183rd Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 31, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 3 to 16, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. EAST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIRST STREET SEWER, from Webster Avenue to Clay Avenue; also, CLAY AVENUE SEWER, from East 171st Street to the street summit situated south of East 170th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 31, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF December 27, 1902, to January 10, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. CROTONA PARK, NORTH SEWER, from the street summit situated west of Crotona Avenue to the street summit situated east of Prospect Avenue. EAST 171ST STREET, REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Fulton Avenue to Park Avenue. EAST 175TH STREET SEWER, from Southern Boulevard to the street summit situated west of Marmion Avenue; also, CROTONA PARK, NORTH SEWER, from East 175th Street to the street summit situated west of Marmion Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF December 27, 1902, to January 10, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 10. JACKSON AVENUE SEWER, between Westchester Avenue and East 156th Street.

23RD AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. WASHINGTON AVENUE BASINS, at the northwest corner of East 169th Street and the northeast corner of East 181st Street; also, THIRD AVENUE BASIN, at the northeast corner of East 180th Street.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. CROTONA AVENUE PAVING, from Boston Road to Crotona Park, South. EAST 176TH STREET SEWER, from Southern Boulevard to Boston Road. SOUTHERN BOULEVARD SEWER, from East 175th Street to Boston Road.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 24, 1902.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.
MAIN OFFICE, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
NO. 280 BROADWAY, STEWART BUILDING.
January 12, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, AS REQUIRED by the Greater New York Charter, that the books called "The Annual Record of the Assessed Valuation of Real and Personal Estate of the Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, comprising The City of New York," will be open for examination and correction on the second Monday of January, and will remain open until the

1ST DAY OF APRIL, 1903.

During the time that the books are open to public inspection, application may be made by any person or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by the assessed valuation of real or personal estate to have the same corrected.

In the Borough of Manhattan, at the main office of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, No. 280 Broadway.

In the Borough of The Bronx, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building, One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Street and Third Avenue.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, at the office of the Department, Municipal Building.

In the Borough of Queens, at the office of the Department, Hackett Building, Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City.

In the Borough of Richmond, at the office of the Department, Masonic Building, Stapleton.

Corporations in all the Boroughs must make applications only at the main office in the Borough of Manhattan.

Application in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate must be made by the person assessed at the office of the Department in the Borough where such person resides, and in the case of a non-resident carrying on business in the City of New York, at the office of the Department of the Borough where such place of business is located, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., except on Saturday, when all applications must be made between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.

JAMES L. WELLS, President
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,
SAMUEL STRASBOURGER,
RUFUS L. SCOTT,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MUCH has been hoped from the January dividend and interest disbursements, estimated at about \$150,000,000. Brokers who find their largest commissions in an active bull market and promoters who get their largest profits under the same situation, are loath to abandon their predictions of another bull movement. They are declaring that a new high level for stocks may be expected, according to precedent, early in the spring, and they assert that for ten years the average high price for stocks has been reached in April. High money rates, they admit, are a drawback, but they believe that cheaper money is in sight. These are the same prophets of optimism whose voices we have been hearing for the past year. They ought to know that the ablest and most conservative financiers on the street realize how precarious is the money situation and how desperate are the efforts to prevent the stringency from becoming more acute by exports of gold to pay our foreign creditors.

Week after week we have been promised a better bank statement, and yet the banks of New York City, according to their reports, are still showing as heavy loans as deposits, which is always a bad sign, and time money for six months can only be had at 6 per cent. and upward. This does not look as if we were to have cheap money in the immediate future, and it is not too much to say that many leading bankers are most anxious over the persistence with which money rates are held, the constant demand for New York funds from other sections, and the reluctance of European money-lenders to add to their responsibilities here. Even with cheaper money they see no hope of better things, because the moment money interest rates relax, the danger of gold exports again materializes. What the outcome of this situation will be, is still an open question.

My conservative friend, George Rutledge Gibson, in a significant letter, recently called attention to the overwhelming panic in 1866, which was caused in England by the failure of the great banking firm of Overend, Gurney & Co. It came at the

very time when the English prime minister was declaring, in the House of Lords, that never before had England's trade been so great, so prosperous, and widely ramified. The failure and panic were the result of over-exploitation of joint stock companies, which created an artificial prosperity and raised their promoters from poverty to wealth almost in a day. As Mr. Gibson points out, there is a resemblance between the situation in England in 1866 and our own to-day. A similar observation has appeared in this column, some months ago, but it is not too late to repeat it, at least I hope it is not too late.

The recent public remarks of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Charles A. Prouty, of Philadelphia, on the railroad situation, deserve attention. He points out that while the organizers of great railroad combinations have been asserting that their purpose was not to increase rates, but rather to reduce them, by bringing about large economies, they have been constantly advancing freight rates. He shows that within the last three years a combination of anthracite-coal roads has increased the cost of domestic sizes of coal to the consumer from \$1 to \$2 per ton. The Interstate Commerce Commission recently investigated the advance in the freight rates on hay, aggregating from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 annually, and found that it was unjustifiable. Mr. Prouty says that an increase by the anthracite-coal combine of \$1 per ton on coal levies upon the poverty of this country an annual tax of \$50,000,000, "in favor of the wealth which engineers and profits by that combine." The worst of it is, Mr. Prouty says, that there is no way by which the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission can be enforced in this matter. Public sentiment may have something to say on this question, and it has a way of enforcing its opinion that makes even politicians tremble.

"B." Lancaster: It has no standing.
"M. B." New York: I would not advise investment in it.
"G." Memphis: Unable to obtain satisfactory information.
"N. E. G." Pittsburg: You are on my preferred list for six months.
"J." Macwahoc, Me.: It is highly speculative and not an investment.
"K." Mamaroneck: Keep your money in the savings bank at present.
"F." Rockville, Conn.: I am not favorably impressed by either as a permanent investment.
"T. U. G." Spencer, Mass.: I hear favorable reports regarding it, but have no financial statement.
"A." Ullin, Ill.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. Answer by letter.

Continued on following page.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 3 to 16, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. AMSTERDAM AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALKS AND LAYING ANOTHER COURSE OF FLAGGING, west side, from 181st Street to 190th Street.

22ND WARD, SECTION 4. TWELFTH AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING AND FLAGGING, from the northerly side of 47th Street to the southerly side of 52nd Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 31, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF December 22, 1902, to January 6, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

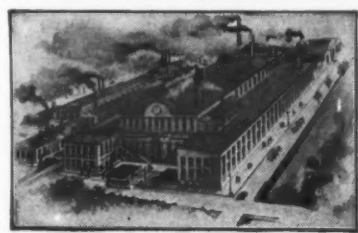
22ND WARD, SECTION 4. ELEVENTH AVENUE SEWER, ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT, between 40th and 42d streets; also, SEWER CONNECTION AT FORTY-FIRST STREET.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, December 19, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF January 9 to 22, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 10. WHITLOCK AVENUE OPENING, from Southern Boulevard to Hunt's Point Road. Confirmed March 11, 1902; entered January 7, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 7, 1903.



Plant No. 1, Lodi, N. J.

—THE—
United States Soap Corporation

Offers a limited number of shares of its capital stock for public subscription at 60 cents per share, par value \$1.00, prior to January 15, 1903.

Subscriptions must be accompanied by at least ten per cent. of the subscription price in order to reserve stock. Balance of payment may be made twenty-five per cent. per month, if desired. Send application and make all Checks and Money Orders payable to

UNITED STATES SOAP CORPORATION
21 Park Row, NEW YORK

BOOKLET GIVES PLANS IN DETAIL.

INVITES CAPITAL.

THE ALTA MINES CO.,

PRES., JOHN C. KOCH, Prominent Merchant, Milwaukee
TREAS., ALBERT C. BLATZ, Pres. Blatz Brew. Co., Milwaukee
SEC'Y, CHARLES BURNER, Merchant, Milwaukee
Gen'l Mgr., N. T. MANSFIELD, Telluride, Colo.

WITH PROPERTY LOCATED IN THE FAMOUS GOLDEN SAN JUAN DISTRICT OF COLORADO, OFFERS SOME OF ITS STOCK FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

The Alta is a substantial, producing mine. It has yielded over \$100,000 in gold and silver during the past year.



The Alta's Big Reduction Plant.

Conservative capital seeking safe, yet more profitable channels for investment than real estate or bank certificates, is asked to investigate this meritorious property and the integrity and standing of the men who are identified with it.

The Alta Mine is located in the famous San Juan Gold Belt near Telluride, Colorado, in the very heart of the great gold producing section, which boasts of the wonderful Smuggler Union with a record of \$20,000,000 produced thus far.

Mr. N. T. Mansfield, General Manager of the Alta Mines Company, was in charge of The Smuggler Union for 12 years, during which time it was one of the World's Biggest Producers.

The Alta Mines Co. owns 28 claims, many of which have large proven ore

bodies, and the most valuable water and timber rights in the vicinity. Over 4,000 feet of development work has already been done on the Alta claim, exposing Two Million Dollars worth of ore. During this development work in excess of One Hundred Thousand Dollars in Gold and Silver has been taken out within the past year.

Not a single share of promotion stock has been issued. Every share has been bought and paid for at the prevailing market price, which is now 50 cents, subject to advance without notice.

If you have idle money, or if your money is bringing meager returns, investigate this property thoroughly. It will pay a handsome dividend out of the Alta alone, with nine-tenths of the remaining claims still to develop. Our booklet and literature explains in full. Write to-day.

WIN. J. MORGAN & FINCK, Fiscal Agents,
12 PABST BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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She was a widow whose husband died without life insurance and was compelled to—; but why give harrowing details? Every man knows the privations and hardships which fall to a poor widow; every loving husband has some life insurance for her protection.

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Is the best investment you can make—The Company holds perpetual leases on 11,000 acres of proved oil land—HAS 11 GOOD PRODUCING WELLS, and new wells are being drilled weekly. Stock pays dividend of

2 Per Cent. Monthly

To increase property holdings and to develop present holdings, a limited amount of treasury stock will be sold for

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Value \$1.00

No orders for less than 100 shares accepted. Bank and mercantile references. Write for circular giving full information.

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TELL ME

BY LETTER if you are interested in mining investments. Buy no Western Mining Stock till you get my quotations by wire or letter. I handle those of the better class, especially GOLCONDA, RED BOY, PALMER MT. TUNNEL, DEWEY CONS., etc. All letters answered personally. Bank references.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN.
Open and competitive examination will be held on Thursday, January 22, 1903, at 10 A. M., under the auspices of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, No. 51 Elm Street, New York, for the position of Hospital Physician, 4th grade, at the maximum annual compensation of \$1,200. Applications must be filed not later than Monday, January 19th, at 4 o'clock P. M.
For further information see CITY RECORD.

Free Rupture Cure

If ruptured write to Dr. W. A. Rice, 1406 Main St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send free a trial of his wonderful method. Whether skeptical or not get this free method and try the remarkable invention that cures without pain, danger, operation or detention from work. Write to-day. Don't wait.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

Continued from preceding page.

"P." Rochester: Answer by letter.
"H." Providence: Do not advise it.
"L." Lordsburg, N. M.: Answer by letter.
"W. S. R." New York: I should prefer the former.

"P." Oakdale, L. I.: You are preferred for one year.
"L." Urey, Penn.: I only answer financial inquiries.

"J. P. C." Ohio: Anonymous communications not answered.
"C. H. S." Lynn, Mass.: Complaint referred to mailing department.

"J." Jacksonville, Fla.: So far as I am able to learn, the properties are highly speculative.
"A." Fall River, Mass.: Have not changed my mind and would sell whenever shares are strongly advanced.

"McD." Newark: (1) Not an investment. (2) Has no rating. (3) Do not recommend it. (4) Unfavorable.

"H." Vergennes, Vt.: I am not favorably impressed by it because of the difficulty you would have to realize in an emergency.

"W. M. C." Boston: Consolidated Tobacco 4s, as I have said heretofore, are speculative, but a determined effort to advance them is being made.

"Curious." Chicago: Conflicting statements, or rather estimates, have been made in the matter to which you refer. I am unable to reconcile them. No stamp.

"Banker." Detroit: The New York Life Company's statement shows that its holdings in the International Mercantile Marine syndicate were only \$3,200,000.

"Check." Wisconsin: (1) They have no bank, only a banking department, which is not under State supervision and which appears to be doing considerable business. (2) No.

"F." Hazardville, Conn.: You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I am not favorably impressed by reports regarding any of the parties you mention. Quite the contrary.

"Hancock." I would take a fair profit on almost anything of a speculative nature. Chicago Great Western would not doubt be advanced if it were taken in on favorable terms by some of the greater competing lines, as many believe it will be.

"F." Brainerd, Minn.: You are on my preferred list for three months. All the information I can obtain regarding the Chicago concerns and the mining company is that the value of their shares is largely prospective. They are not investments.

"Lamb." Philadelphia: I never recommended the purchase of Consolidated Lake Superior shares. I pointed out that the capital was entirely too large. Thank you for the suggestion and will endeavor to get the information for the enlightenment of my readers.

"W." Ashland, Penn.: (1) Erie common is simply a speculative stock. I do not advise its purchase except on sharp reactions. (2) I would sell my Steel common at the first favorable opportunity, but would not make a great sacrifice. (3) I have already expressed my opinion of the \$50,000,000 pool. (4) Yes.

"O." Great Falls, Mont.: You are on my preferred list for one year. I have endeavored to get special reports from the companies to which you refer, but none of them is satisfactory. Montreal and Boston and Arcadian seem to be the favorite of many speculators, but investors are rather shy of all the stocks you mention.

"Norfolk." The announcement has been made that the earnings of American Ice will not justify the payment of the dividend on the preferred. This is not official and the fact that it appeared in a stock journal led some to believe that its purpose was to depress the stock. No official information can be obtained at this writing.

"S." Altoona, Penn.: (1) Douglas, Lacey & Co. have been in business for several years. (2) No rating. (3) Are said to do a profitable business. (4) They deal in stocks that are highly speculative and regarding some of which there has been criticism. I would not call them "good investments." (5) Do not think so. (6) Not as investments.

"J. W." New York: (1) Expert opinion is divided as to whether we shall have really hard times toward the close of this year or during the presidential contest next year. The stocks you hold are good enough for investment purposes at the prices you paid. (2) I think well of National City Bank stock around 300. Glad you profited by my advice.

"T. K." Chicago: The earnings of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, as last reported, show a considerable increase. The dividends of 2 per cent quarterly on the stock, \$5,300,000, were apparently earned twice over. It is an industrial proposition and its continued success depends upon the ability of its management to control the trade and meet increasing competition.

"J. G." New York: (1) I do not believe that corporations or associations are justified in paying extravagant rates of interest. Usually this is an evidence of weakness. (2) The referee is at work, and opinions are divided. Usually such affairs turn out to be worse than expected. (3) I cannot safely advise, but would take the conservative side and assure myself of what I could.

"D." Albany: (1) International Silver, it is understood, has bought out the United States Silver Corporation, paying in debenture bonds and preferred stock. This ought to strengthen International. (2) The Wabash, if it ever gets into Pittsburg, will enjoy its twenty-five-year contract to handle a fourth of the enormous product of the Carnegie Steel Company. This is the secret of the Pennsylvania's persistent opposition.

"McP." Charlotetown, P. E. I.: You are on my preferred list for three months. Watson & Gibson, 55 Broadway, and W. E. Woodend & Co., 25 Broad Street, are members of the N. Y. Consolidated Exchange. The latter deal in small lots. (2) Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, and Rhoades & Richmond, 20 Broad Street, are members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange with high rating.

"B." Allentown, N. J.: (1) Rubber Goods common sold last year as low as 17½ and as high as 25. The earnings of the company are good, but competition is increasing. The common stock does not look unreasonable, but of course it is largely water. (2) Cheap speculative railroad shares include Toledo St. Louis and Western, Kansas City Southern, Texas Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Rock Island common.

"A. B. C." Cincinnati: (1) Not at present, at least; no better than Kansas City Southern common, selling at about the same price. (2) Business men of excellent standing connected with the management of the Para Rubber Plantation Company continue to make excellent reports of its prospects. Of course I have never visited the property. (3) Ditto. (4) I am endeavoring to get a statement regarding the condition of the Douglas Shoe Company. (5) You are right; he would.

"W. Z. L." Indiana: (1) I agree with your judgment on Steel common. (2) Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred is entitled to 8 per cent. dividends, but most of the preferred has been retired. The common looks cheap compared with some coal and iron shares, and therefore has been picked up for speculation by those who believe in such properties. (3) Republic Iron and Steel has paid 11 per cent quarterly on the preferred since October, 1899. (4) I would wait for a more settled market. Many still believe that Rock Island preferred, Delaware & Hudson, and United States Leather preferred can safely be bought. Rock Island common is speculative, but those who are familiar with its earnings insist that it ought to sell nearer 60 on its merits. It might be well to remember this in case of a slump.

"Porto Rico." You are on my preferred list for one year. Always indicate the pseudonym you want used. I cannot remember it every time and make no register of such requests. (1) National Railroad of Mexico ranged in price last year from about 14 to 22. Since the work of making the tracks and equipment standard gauge the earnings have very largely increased and this has placed the property on a much better basis than ever. Many regard it with considerable favor. (2) I have frequently spoken of the highly speculative quality of Leather common. The expectation is that it will be sharply advanced some day because of a new arrangement of the securities of the company. Railroad shares are usually the safer. (3) I do not believe that a well-sustained bull movement can be had at this time.

"T." Nasauri, India: Subscription received and complaint properly referred. (1) You will have to purchase through a regular broker. Members of the stock exchange in good standing include Rhoades & Richmond, 20 Broad Street, and Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street. (2) The real estate, mining, and oil companies regarding which you make inquiry are all such highly speculative concerns that I do not advise you to embark in them. A realty company whose shares are quoted on the stock exchange and can therefore be dealt in with the knowledge that you can buy or sell at any time or pleasure, is the United States Realty and Construction Co., of New York, whose common shares have sold from \$20 upward and the preferred from \$65 upward. The latter pays 6 per cent. per annum and has good prospects.

"T." Anaconda, Mont.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Except for the fact that during the past ten years we have invariably had a January rise, I should be disinclined to recommend purchases in this market. Exports of gold and other causes may perplex the monetary situation again shortly. To operate for a quick turn it would be well to take any of the cheaper active stocks, such as Toledo St. Louis and Western, Kansas City Southern, Texas Pacific, Rock Island common, Corn Products common, United States Realty common, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, buying on sharp reactions and selling whenever you have a point or two. There is always the danger, however, that if a slump comes you may be left high and dry for a considerable time. (2) I can only judge from the statements made to me, which are the same, no doubt, that you have received.

Continued on following page.

FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

Our Book,
"A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets,"

as well as fluctuation reports, issued to persons interested in the subject.

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BANKER

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89 East 42d Street
19 East 23d Street
Temple Bar Bldg., Brooklyn

Transacts a general banking business, executes commission orders in STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON, and deals in high-grade INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

ISSUED IN SEMI-MONTHLY SERIES:
AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE LEADING RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE COUNTRY, WHICH PERMIT INVESTORS TO INTELLIGENTLY DETERMINE SECURITY VALUES.
MAP ACCOMPANIES EACH RAILWAY TREATISE.

The following are complete and ready for distribution: Erie, Wabash, St. Paul, Chicago Great Western, American Sugar, Missouri Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Railway, Atchison, Pennsylvania, and Reading.

Can be had by calling at our offices or by addressing Statistical Department, Main Office.

OUR NEXT SERIAL, NO. 15, WILL BE DEVOTED TO A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF

B. & O.

W. E. WOODEND & CO.

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Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued.

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CHARTERS PROCURED under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for Corporation laws, blanks, by-laws, and forms to PHILIP LAWRENCE, late Asst.-Sec. of State, Huron, South Dakota, or Room K, 20th Floor, 250 Broadway, New York.

3 MONTHS FREE.

Up-to-date Mining paper (fully illustrated), containing all the latest news from famous gold camps, including

Thunder Mountain

U. S. MINING JOURNAL,
150 Nassau St., N. Y.

TO INVESTORS.

MONEY invested in Sheep and Cattle in Montana is safe and pays 20 per cent. A small investment now grows into a large flock in few years. Over 300 men, women and children now have cattle and sheep on our ranches. Write for Annual Report, a most interesting document. MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO., Great Falls, Montana.

Would You Invest \$100.00 to Make a Profit of \$10,000.00

and many times your money back in the way of dividends? If so, buy

Columbus Cons. Gold Mining Co.'s Stock AT 75 CENTS PER SHARE.

This Company controls 645 acres of ground that adjoins the famous Homestake and Hidden Fortune Companies at Lead, S. D., in the Black Hills. All the main ledges of ore of the Homestake and Hidden Fortune pass into and through the Columbus ground, and have been developed and their value proven by shipments of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of ore that has equalled and in many cases exceeded the values found in the Homestake ores. The Company is employing a force of 60 men, and, as a result of the heavy development work, large bodies of ore have been opened up. The product of this Company is gold, which is enhancing in value steadily, and which always has a ready market. The price of this stock will be advanced in January. Homestake stock started at \$1 per share and advanced to \$115 per share; has never missed a dividend in 22 years, and has produced over \$80,000,000. They originally owned about 25 acres. Columbus starts at 75 cents per share, 645 acres of ground, and the experience of the Homestake to guide them. Make your own comparisons. Write for finely illustrated prospectus.

Approved stocks carried on margin or sold on the installment plan.

Reference: Western Bank, Denver, Colorado.

HERBERT S. SHAW

14 @ 15 Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo.

The "MAJESTIC"

Combination of Copper, Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, and Iron Mines

EIGHT DISTINCT GROUPS OF MINES; 120 CLAIMS; 2,400 ACRES

DEVELOPMENT WORK upwards of 30,000 feet all in ore.
100,000 TONS of ore already mined and on the dumps ready for our new smelters.
SMELTERS are being built by The Colorado Iron Works Co., and will be completed early in 1903.
ALL the great properties free and clear of encumbrances.

No Debts No Bonds No Preferred Stock

The Majestic Copper Mining and Smelting Company will sell a few thousand shares of the Capital Stock at \$7.50 per share (par value \$10). We reserve the right to increase this price without notice.
INVESTIGATE. The "Majestic" is a work of art. It will cost you practically nothing to look into this great proposition. Permit us to send you a copy of "Above and Below the Surface," a beautifully illustrated 44-page booklet. It is a work of art. Write for it now. Address all communications to

CHAPMAN, MUCKLOW & BOSSON Fiscal Agents
78 Pearl Street Hartford, Conn.

ROYAL L. LEGRAND

THE LATEST SUCCESS OF THE
ORIZA-PERFUMERY (Grand Prix Paris 1900)

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR Walter Baker's BREAKFAST COCOA



The FINEST COCOA in the World
Costs Less than One Cent a Cup
Forty Highest Awards in Europe
and America.

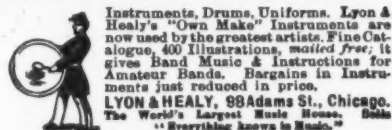
Walter Baker & Co., Limited
Established 1780 Dorchester, Mass.

Pears'

All sorts of people use it,
all sorts of stores sell the
famous English complexion
soap. Established 1789.

Sold all over the world.

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72 Pieces of Music FREE

Write at once for full particulars enabling you to obtain 72 pieces of new, high grade vocal and instrumental music, full size, absolutely free each month for one year. 72 pieces in all; also a big discount on any music or books published together with valuable cash prizes. Simply send 10 cents for one month's trial membership in the **MUTUAL LITERARY MUSIC CLUB OF AMERICA.** Sec'y 33 No. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

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Has Ever Been Found in
the Enamel of
Agate Nickel-Steel
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The **BLUE LABEL**
Protected by Decision of
United States Court,
past on every piece,
PROVES IT
If substitutes are offered,
write us. New Booklet Free.
Agate Nickel-Steel Ware is
sold by the leading Depart-
ment and Housefurnishing
Stores.
Lalanc & Grosjean Mfg. Co.
New York Boston Chicago

THIS WATCH GIVEN

Stem wind and set, American move-
ment, only 3/4 inch thick, equal in
appearance to a watch guaran-
teed for 25 years. Quick train,
240 beats per minute, runs 30 to
36 hours with one winding.
Hour, minute, second hands.
Every watch tested, tested,
regulated and guaranteed.
Send name and address and
we will send 20 pieces of Jew-
elry to sell at 10 cents each.
When sold send us the \$2 and we
will send you the above-described
watch **ABSOLUTELY FREE.** You
also become a shareholder in our Company and get part of our
profits in cash. Write today. **ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS**
Reward to anyone who will show that we do not do as we say.
Union Watch Company, 81 Bay St., Attleboro, Mass.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"S." Stoughton, Mass.: By no means.
"Potomac": Anonymous communications not
answered.
"H." Fort Lee, N. J.: You are on my preferred
list for one year.
"T. M." Philadelphia: You are on my preferred
list for six months.

"F." Markham, Ont.: Four dollars received.
You are on my preferred list for one year.
"C." Wakefield, R. I.: I can learn very little
about M., but should not regard the move as a
particularly favorable one.

"M. B." New York City: I would not enter
the market at present unless you are familiar
enough with it to make quick turns.

"C. H. S." Lynn, Mass.: Your name is on the
preferred list and the mailing department reports
that your copy is being regularly sent.

"Z." Napa County, Cal.: (1) Not an invest-
ment. (2) Do not recommend either. Avoid
these cheap speculative affairs. They are simply
gambles.

"B." Ansonia, Conn.: W. E. Woodend & Co.,
25 Broad Street. Are you sure that I gave you
the name to which you refer? I have no recol-
lection of it.

"M. B." New York: (1) You have named
three concerns whose stocks are not dealt in on
the exchange and who make no financial reports
available for investigation.

"Cecil." Baltimore: (1) It does not seem likely
that the market will have a well-sustained advance.
On reactions Norfolk and Western and Kansas
City Southern offer as good opportunities as almost
any other stocks.

"H." Hagerstown, Md.: There are \$6,500,000
of the first general bonds of the Toledo St. Louis
and Western. Ahead of them are \$9,000,000 prior
lien 3 3/4's. Both are considered fairly good bonds
at the low prices at which they sell.

"H. S." Montour Falls, N. Y.: (1) The
Douglas Shoe Co. of course is an industrial enter-
prise and the history of industrial fluctuations is
full of disappointments. (2) People's Gas, West-
ern Union, and Corn Products preferred, as things
are now.

"X. X. X." Albany: (1) I have seen a con-
tradiction of the report. Doubt if it will have an
effect on the Anglo-American. Most of the
Beaumont oil shares are things to be avoided.
(2) I am told that it is to be further advanced.
Would not be in a hurry to sell. (3) On reactions
it is a purchase. (4) April 2d.

"G." Seneca Falls, N. Y.: I have little con-
fidence in the permanent character of an invest-
ment in American Car and Foundry common. The
advance in the dividend looks as if it were made
as a cover to unload. We all know that in
periods of depression car-building and locomotive
manufacturing companies suffer quite as severely
as the steel and iron concerns.

"Trustee." Newark: Bonds netting over 4 per
cent, and which stand exceedingly well, offered
by Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, at 27 Pine Street,
New York, include Union Pacific Oregon Short
Line First 5s, which, at 115 and interest, net 4.25;
Evansville and Terre Haute's First Sixes, at 122 1/2
netting 4.20, and Louisville and Nashville's Chat-
tanooga and St. Louis First 5s, at 115, netting 4.05.
"Z." Bangor: (1) It is the general impression
that the Amalgamated crowd of speculators in-
tends to rule or ruin in the copper business. When-
ever their rule is established an advance may be
expected. (2) A closer alliance between the
great express companies is one of the probabilities
of the new year. I would not sell my Adams Ex-
press, and on declines you can purchase it for in-
vestment.

"J. R." Chicago: I agree with you that the
publicity given to the statement that Mr. Schwab
cabled all the way from Europe for his allotment
of sixty shares of steel stock, under the employees'
distribution plan, was evidently for effect, for,
as you say, the cable cost Mr. Schwab almost as
much as his profit on his allotment of stock. I
have already given my opinion of this latest scheme
of the steel trust, and you, no doubt, have read it
by this time.

"Reader." Argyle, N. Y.: (1 and 2) It is im-
possible to say what you could do at the end of a
year with any real estate in the suburbs of New
York, but the concern has a good standing and
has done a very profitable business. (3) I do
not recognize the concern. No quotations or
reports of it are at hand. (4) I think not. (5)
It would be well to wait and if the market has a
serious decline, a little later on, buy any of the
popular speculative securities.

"W. W." Brooklyn: (1) Reading Common is a
good way off from dividends. Its advance, like that
of Erie and Wabash common, has been due largely
to purchases to retain or secure control. I would
rather buy one of the preferred issues. (2) U. S.
Realty and Construction common looks like a fair
speculation on declines. (3) Such knowledge as I
am able to obtain of the prospects of the Douglas
Shoe Co. does not make me regard the stock as an
investment. I am trying to obtain additional in-
formation, however, and advise you not to be in a
hurry.

"R." Middletown, N. Y.: (1) It is dangerous
to short a market that is in the hands of such strong
manipulators, unless you have abundant resources
and can stand by your short sales until the culmi-
nating liquidation comes. (2) American Wool re-

Many Actors and Singers use Pisco's Cure to strengthen
the voice and prevent hoarseness.

A HOUSEHOLD word to-day, *Cook's Imperial Extra*
Dry Champagne, in which the highest quality possible
is maintained.

The firm of Sohmer & Co. give a written guarantee
to every purchaser of a piano of their make, that if the
instrument does not give entire satisfaction, and is not
in every way as represented, they will take it back and
refund the money. The firm has never been compelled
to take back an instrument, which speaks volumes for
their excellence and high rank.

WANTED

To secure a loan of \$8,000 on valuable col-
lege property. Will pay 6% interest and
give first mortgage on property. Address
"COLLEGE," care of **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**

The best Platform for bag punching

MOLINE
PLATFORM \$10
WITHOUT BAG

Used by all the leading
professional bag punchers
and by boxers in training.

Catalogue of Athletic Goods Free.
A. G. Spalding & Bros.
New York Chicago Denver Baltimore
Buffalo Philadelphia St. Louis Boston
Minneapolis Kansas City San Francisco
Montreal, Can. London, Eng.

ports excellent earnings and seems to be getting in
condition for an advance, if prosperity continues.
(3) The public attitude toward the anthracite coal
roads is such that many fear adverse and even de-
structive legislation. On declines, however, Ontario
and Western might be purchased for a long pull.
Lehigh Valley also has merit, on reactions. You
should be on my preferred list to be entitled to the
use of this column.

"A. W. C." Denver: Four dollars received. You
are on my preferred list for one year. The Long
Island has a consolidated mortgage four per cent,
and a general mortgage second lien four per cent, in
addition to a unified four per cent., all regarded as
excellent, but not guaranteed. There is a small
amount of Consolidated five ahead of the four. (2)
The C. C. C. and St. L. General Fours, around par,
the Kansas City Southern Threes, which are earn-
ing twice their interest charges, around 70, the
Louisville and Nashville Unified Fours, the St.
Louis, Iron Mt. and Southern Refunding Fours, are
all good and ought to sell higher if money rates de-
crease and bonds become in more general demand.
(3) The *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*.

"Volumetric": You are on the preferred list.
(2 3 and 4) I am not in position to advise re-
garding Philadelphia stocks and bonds, which
seem to be in the hands of manipulators who beat
those of Wall Street out of sight. At the very
time when Philadelphia's most prominent people
were to my personal knowledge advising the pur-
chase of Consolidated Lake Superior shares it
was known to these insiders that it was in desper-
ate straits for money. I am satisfied that it is
safer to deal in Wall Street securities than in most
of those on the Philadelphia exchange. (5) I
prefer United Gas Improvement stock to others
you mention, because of its uniform good record
and the fact that its franchises are of enormous
value.

New York, January 15, 1903.

JASPER.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVER-
TISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF Jan-
uary 12 to 24, 1903, of the confirmation by the
Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau
for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of
assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN
THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:
TWELFTH WARD, SECTION 4. NINETY-
SECOND STREET PAVING AND CURBING,
between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 9, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVER-
TISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF Jan-
uary 12 to 24, 1903, of the confirmation by the
Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau
for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of
assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN
THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:
TWENTY-THIRD WARD, SECTION 10.
LONGFELLOW STREET SEWER, from West
Farms Road to Westchester Avenue.
TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, SECTION 11.
BOSTON ROAD SEWER, from East 173d Street
to Southern Boulevard; EAST ONE HUNDRED
AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET (Tremont
Avenue) SEWER, from Southern Boulevard to
Belmont Avenue; also CLINTON AVENUE
SEWER, between East 177th Street and Crotona
Park, North; SEDGWICK AVENUE SEWER
from Fordham Road to East 183d Street, also
EAST ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD
STREET BRANCH SEWER, from Sedgwick
Avenue to Loring Place.
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, January 9, 1903.

A Delicious Digestive



Chartreuse

—GREEN OR YELLOW—

THE HIGHEST GRADE CORDIAL.
A GLASS AFTER DINNER IS A
WONDERFUL AID TO DIGESTION

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafes,
Battier & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N.Y.,
Sole Agents for United States.

Nineteenth Year—1884-1903

American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre School

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT President.
A Technical training-school for the stage (chartered as
private corporation by the Regents of the University of
the State of New York) in connection with Mr. Charles
Frohman's New York Theatres and Companies. Ap-
ply to
E. P. STEPHENSON General Manager
Carnegie Hall, New York

THE EQUITABLE

HENRY B. HYDE
FOUNDER

J. W. ALEXANDER PRESIDENT J. H. HYDE VICE PRESIDENT

A GOOD RESOLUTION

for 1903 would be to save some-
thing from your income.

An Equitable Endowment policy will
not only help you to save something during
1903, but will help you to save during every
year for 15 or 20 years — and will assure
your life in addition.

A resolution of this kind will not
benefit you — or your family — unless it is
carried out. If it is acted upon, the money
you might waste will be saved.

If you would like to accustom yourself to
saving something each year, fill out coupon below

(Vacancies in every State for men of character to act as
representatives. Apply to Gage E. Tarbell, 2d Vice-Pres.)

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Dept. No. 23.

Please send me information regarding an Endowment for
\$..... if issued at years of age.

Name.....

Address.....

Curious Chinese Customs

Continued from page 81.

correspondence of the Chinese, for, with few exceptions, they feel duty bound to burn all writing as soon as its purport is comprehended. Every day of the three hundred and sixty-five the Mon War Sher is purified by clouds of incense. The fire fed by perfumed fuel sends up a sacred smoke—a mute offering to the gods, a tribute to the memory of Confucius, and an ancestral reverence in which all Chinese join. Poetical China! Surely in many respects she scores over the more practical nations.

Another queer custom, and one oddly characteristic of the Chinese, is that, with no exceptions, the educated and the illiterate, alike, believe implicitly in the prognostications for the future. The high priests who enjoy an income from this superstition can be found in considerable numbers in the Chinese settlements. They generally hold court under a huge umbrella, with a table for a desk, on the sidewalk of the most traveled thoroughfare. To these sidewalk wizards the merchants and capitalists go for advice before taking any important step,

in either business or love. The fortune-teller is an authority, and by all the power of magic his word is law. Various are the methods used in forecasting the future, but incense and a long prayer are the invariable accompaniment. And many of the predictions are correct, though the solution of this is not a mystery when one is told, that to see the future in a clear vision, the questions of the party wishing to know must be asked verbally. If the customer has not sufficient faith for that, then the wizard can do nothing for him.

Full of color is Chinatown in San Francisco, a mecca for artists, and a stamping ground for tourists. Some of the prettiest bits of the ever-changing kaleidoscope are the children, who look like huge butterflies in the sun with their flapping garments of light orange, violet, and green. The babies, too, are jolly, round-cheeked little creatures, very happy in the improvised swing on the back of an elder sister or servant, as they cluster about the sweetmeat stands and fruit-sellers.

Hardships of the City Dog

Continued from page 86.

fatal disease known as hydrophobia. The city to-day is paying thousands of dollars as a contribution to the Pasteur Institute for the treatment of the said disease."

So the question, "What shall we do with the dog in our midst?" has become important and immediate not only in the metropolis but in every other large city of the country where conditions are practically the same. In England and France the dog gets better treatment. He goes with his master to business in London, trotting along beside the bus in which his master rides, and the dog has the privilege, too, of riding in the "tupenny tube." Not so in American cities. Dogs are not wanted

in American street-cars. The ordinance to exclude canine pets from tenements and apartments is not the first attempt of the sort in New York. A New York health commissioner once said that "the sight of a dog in the street is an offense," and that "a dog in the city is a dog out of place." A law was even proposed by a member of the New York State Legislature in 1896, the purpose being the same as the ordinance which has aroused so much interest in the largest city. But the legislator who had proposed the measure was so widely condemned that he hastened to explain that he had taken the step not as the result of his own convictions but "by request."

Life-insurance Suggestions

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

AS CLEAN a balance sheet as was ever written is that which the New York Life Insurance Company, over the signature of its very able president, John A. McCall, sent out on New Year's Day as a happy greeting to its great army of policy-holders. The statement is so plain and simple that it does not require expert knowledge of book-keeping to understand it. The assets, as certified by the New York insurance department, are nearly \$323,000,000. The total cash income of last year was over \$79,000,000; the new business for the year was nearly \$303,000,000, a gain over the preceding year of more than \$40,000,000, which new business was secured at a lower expense rate than that of the preceding year; and the total paid for insurance in force on the first of January mounts up to the colossal figures of \$1,554,000,000, a gain, in 1902, of more than \$188,000,000. I call special attention to this magnificent statement because it is accompanied by a list, not a very long one, of the securities owned by the New York Life. These are made up of bonds, as the company does not invest in stocks. It will be a simple matter for any policy-holder, who is not himself informed regarding the value of high-class securities, to ask a banker to pass judgment on the assets of the New York Life. He will find that its bonds constitute one of the choicest collections of first-class investments that can be found in the market—bonds that are constantly appreciating in

price and that probably never will sell for less. I take great pleasure in calling attention to this statement, because it justifies the many good words I have said during the past year, regarding the company, which has entered upon an era of extraordinary prosperity under the presidency of Mr. McCall.

"T." Memphis: Answer by mail.
"H." Canon City, Col.: You can purchase such a book by dropping a line to The Spectator Company, New York, and asking for a Pocket Register of the assessment and fraternal orders.

"H." Macon, Ga.: I understand that the Equitable Loan and Security Company of Atlanta, whose bond investment scheme never appealed to me as worthy of approval, has gone into a receiver's hands.

"F. B." New York: The Penn Mutual stands well. I see no reason why you should change your policy. (2) The fifteen-year plan, at your age, is an excellent one. Around fifty, the principal might come in very handy.

"H." Watertown, N. Y.: The Connecticut Mutual is an old and conservative company. You need not be afraid of its policy. (2) If you could afford it, the twenty-year endowment would probably be the most satisfactory. These policies always have an investment value, but it would be unwise, of course, to make your life insurance a real burden. Take only what you believe you can conveniently carry. (3) I do not regard the Ohio company as one of the strongest or most promising.

"S. T." San Francisco: You ought to be a very acceptable applicant for an annuity. Among the companies which do the largest business of this kind the Equitable, the Mutual Life, and the New York Life are included. The agents of these companies will no doubt give you the special information you desire, as they are all competing for business. I doubt if better advantages from an annuity could be obtained at any time than are offered to-day, as interest rates constantly tend to diminish, and these rates are the basis for the calculations of annuities. I can have estimates sent to you if you prefer not to deal with local agents.

The Hermit.

How the "Japs" Smoke.

THE JAPANESE smoke in a very peculiar manner. Their pipes are very similar to the Chinese opium pipes, having very small metal bowls, with bamboo stems and metal mouthpieces, and only hold enough tobacco for three or four whiffs. They use a tobacco which is cut extremely fine, and looks more like a light blond hair than anything else. It is of a very good quality, however. The Japs take a whiff of smoke and inhale it, letting it pass out through the nostrils. They rarely smoke more than one pipeful at a time.

25 CTS
PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS



To Those Interested in Pianos

A piano investment is not an investment of a day, month or year. The money paid for a piano should represent the enjoyment of more than one century of ownership. THE KNABE costs more in the first instance than most pianos, but IN THE LONG RUN it proves to be not alone the most satisfactory instrument, but the least expensive compared with any piano. We will be glad to tell you why.

WM. KNABE & CO.

Baltimore New York Washington

MORPHINE

and LIQUOR HABITS CURED. Thousands having failed elsewhere have been cured by us. Write The Dr. J. L. Stephens Co., Dept. L. 4, Lebanon, Ohio

PILE AND FISTULA CURE.

Sample treatment of Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure, and book explaining each variety of piles, sent free. REA Co., Dept. L. W., Minneapolis, Minn.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE HOT SPRINGS, ARK. SAN ANTONIO



AND POINTS IN MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ADDRESS COMPANY'S AGENTS OR

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W. E. HOYT, G. E. P. Agent, 335 Broadway, New York

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IS KNOWN AS

"The Overland Route"

AND IS THE ONLY DIRECT
LINE TO ALL PRINCIPAL
WESTERN POINTS. 5 5 5 5

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THE UNION PACIFIC IS

204 miles shorter to . Salt Lake City
278 miles shorter to . San Francisco
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12 hours quicker to Salt Lake City
16 hours quicker to San Francisco
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THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A.
Omaha, Neb.

Washington.

THREE-DAY PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOUR VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE next Pennsylvania Railroad Personally-conducted Tour to Washington leaves Thursday, January 29th. Rate, covering railroad transportation for the round trip, hotel accommodations, and transfer of passenger and baggage, station to hotel in Washington, \$14.50 from New York, \$13.00 from Trenton, and \$11.50 from Philadelphia. These rates cover accommodations for two days at the Arlington, Normandie, Riggs, Ebbitt, Shoreham, Cochran, Gordon, Barton, or Hamilton hotels. For accommodations at Regent, Metropolitan, National, or Colonial hotels, \$2.50 less. Special side trip to Mount Vernon.

All tickets good for ten days, with special hotel rates after expiration of hotel coupons.

For itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents: Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.



IRON AND STEEL STRIKERS OF MEDIEVAL AGES.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK CITY 3½ % GOLD EXEMPT BONDS

SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

PAYABLE NOVEMBER, 1952

To Be Sold Thursday, January 22, 1903

Send bids in a sealed envelope, enclosed in the addressed envelope.

Two per cent. of par value bid for must accompany bid. It must be in cash or certified check on State or National bank of New York City.

This deposit will, if requested, be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders.

For fuller information see "City Record," published at 2 City Hall, New York, or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York

280 Broadway, New York

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE
LIST OF THE HIGHEST
GRADE PIANOS

SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building, Only salesroom
5th Ave., cor 23d St. in Greater New York.

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

These Cigars are manufactured under the most favorable climatic conditions and from the mildest blends of Havana tobacco. If we had to pay the imported cigar tax our brands would cost double the money. Send for booklet and particulars.

CORTEZ CIGAR CO., KEY WEST.

CLARK'S The KAISERIN (No. Ger. Lloyd). Chartered to take our parties ONLY, like a yacht to **MEDITERRANEAN** and the **ORIENT**, February 7th. \$400 up. Will use only main Dining Saloon.

NORWAY, July 2d, \$275 up. A new era in World's Travel. For particulars apply to **FRANK C. CLARK**, 111 B'way, New York



GOOD INCOMES MADE
By selling our celebrated goods. 25 and 30 per cent. commission off.

BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL 33¢.
1-lb. trade-mark red bags.
Good Coffees 12c. and 15c.
Good Teas 30c. and 35c.
The Great American Tea Co.,
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Cured by

Magic Foot Drafts

FREE on Approval—TRY THEM.

Don't take medicine—most medicine isn't fit to take—but let us send you **on approval**, without a cent in advance, a pair of Drafts to be worn on the soles of your feet. If they help you **then** send us one dollar. If they don't, send us nothing. They cure nine out of ten cases—on an average—probably they'll cure you. You certainly ought not to hesitate to risk a stamp or a postal when we are willing to risk the drafts. 50,000 persons wore Magic Foot Drafts last year, and we are still sending them on approval to every sufferer we can hear of.



The drafts cure rheumatism in every part of the system by drawing out and absorbing the poisonous acids through the tender soles of the feet. They act as a gentle counter-irritant also, stimulating the entire system. Don't suffer but send to the Magic Foot Draft Co., R Y 24 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a pair of Magic Foot Drafts as soon as the mails will bring them. They will cure you to stay cured. Ask for our booklet on rheumatism, which goes with every pair—free.



"Mother, where are the little red spots you had on your face?"
"Gone, my darling. Sulphume and Sulphume Soap have taken them all away."

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is a chemical solution of Pure Sulphur, and when taken internally and applied as a lotion will cure dandruff or any skin disease; it is also a great hair invigorator. Price \$1.

SULPHUME SOAP

stops itching and all skin irritations, softens and whitens the skin, and has no equal for the toilet or bath. Prices: Perfumed Soap, 25c a cake; Unperfumed, 15c a cake. Will mail trial cake upon receipt of price.

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is the perfection of soaps for shaving. It is a perfect antiseptic, prevents rash breaking out, cures and prevents all contagious skin diseases, gives a creamy lather and is soothing to the skin.

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act directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels, but do not gripe or nauseate. Price, 25c.

SULPHUME BOOK

on care of the skin free.

M.A. Day Be sure this signature is on each package of Sulphume Preparations, otherwise it is not genuine.

Your druggist can procure Sulphume Preparations from his jobber, without extra charge to you.

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91 Bedford Street, BOSTON

Best Line to Chicago and the West—New York Central.

Fifty-Eighth Annual Statement

OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

JOHN A. McCALL, President

346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

JANUARY 1, 1903

ASSETS.

(Company does not invest in or loan upon stocks of any kinds)

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds (cost value \$218,423,051), market value, December 31, 1902.....	\$225,039,295
Bonds and Mortgages (505 first liens).....	26,125,318
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks, at interest.....	22,622,058
Loans to Policy-holders on their Policies as security (legal value thereof, \$35,000,000).....	22,093,674
Real Estate (26 pieces, including 12 office buildings, valued at \$10,990,000).....	12,880,000
Loans on Bonds (market value, \$5,949,420).....	4,104,000
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities.....	3,147,027
Premium Notes on Policies in force (Legal Reserve to secure same, \$4,300,000).....	2,664,476
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities.....	2,294,277
Interest and Rents accrued.....	1,870,775
Total Assets (per Certificate of New York Ins. Dept.).....	\$322,840,900

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve per Certificate of New York Insurance Department (see below), December 31, 1902.....	\$268,344,420
All other liabilities: Policy Claims, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentment for payment.....	4,462,361
Additional Reserve on Policies which the Company values on a 3 per cent. or a 3½ per cent. basis, over the 4 per cent. valuation by the Insurance Department.....	\$5,397,325
Reserve to provide dividends payable to policy-holders during 1903, and in subsequent years, per policy contracts —	
To holders of 20-Year Period Policies and longer.....	23,877,326
To holders of 15-Year Period Policies.....	8,270,742
To holders of 10-Year Period Policies.....	588,663
To holders of 5-Year Period Policies.....	587,401
To holders of Annual Dividend Policies.....	800,947
Reserves to provide for all other contingencies.....	10,511,715
Total	50,034,119
Total Liabilities (per Certificate of New York Ins. Dept.).....	\$322,840,900

INCOME, 1902.

New Premiums (Annuities, \$1,712,429).....	\$15,588,022
Renewal Premiums.....	49,461,923
Interest, etc. (Trust Fund, \$463,831).....	14,058,456
Total Income	\$79,108,401

DISBURSEMENTS, 1902.

Death-Claims paid.....	\$15,932,507
Endowments paid.....	4,045,102
Annuities, Dividends, Surrender Values, etc.....	10,618,229
Total paid policy-holders	\$30,595,838
Commissions, Brokerages, and all other payments to Agents.....	8,369,787
Home Office and Branch Office Salaries and Physicians' Fees.....	4,829,896
Taxes, Advertising and all other expenses.....	3,130,070
Total Disbursements	\$46,925,591

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Paid-for Insurances in Force, December 31, 1901....	599,818	\$1,365,369,299
New Paid-for Insurances, 1902.....	155,440	302,798,229
Old Insurances Revived, etc.....	1,444	2,897,000
Totals	756,702	\$1,671,064,528
Total Terminated in 1902	52,135	117,436,502
Paid-for Insurances in Force December 31, 1902....	704,567	\$1,553,628,026
Gain in 1902	104,749	\$188,258,727

Certificate of Superintendent

OF STATE OF NEW YORK

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Albany, January 3, 1903.

I, FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, a Mutual Life Insurance Company, having no capital stock, is duly authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that, in accordance with the provisions of Section eighty-four of the insurance law of the State of New York, I have caused the Policy obligations of the said Company, outstanding and paid for on the 31st day of December, 1902, to be valued on the following basis: Policies known as the Company's three per cent. Policies, and all Policies issued since December 31, 1900, being valued as per the American Experience Table of Mortality with three per cent. interest, and all other Policies being valued as per the Combined Experience Table of Mortality with four per cent. interest; and I hereby certify the result to be as follows:

Net Reserve Value of Policies.....	\$250,008,234.00
“ “ “ “ Additions.....	3,332,529.00
“ “ “ “ Annuities.....	15,248,311.00
Total	\$268,589,074.00
Less Net Reserve Value of Policies re-insured	244,654.00
Total Net Reserve Values	\$268,344,420.00
I FURTHER CERTIFY , from the sworn Report of the Company on file in this Department, that the Admitted Assets are.....	\$322,840,900.03
Reserve Values of Policies as calculated by this Department	\$268,344,420.00
General Liabilities	4,462,361.17
Additional Reserve on Policies which the Company values on a higher basis than that used by the Department, as above stated.....	\$5,397,325.00
Reserve to provide dividends payable to policy-holders in 1903 and in subsequent years	34,125,078.86
Reserves to provide for all other contingencies	10,511,715.00
Total Additional Reserves	50,034,118.86
Total	\$322,840,900.03

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused my official seal to be affixed at the City of Albany, the day and year first above written.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS, Superintendent of Insurance.